

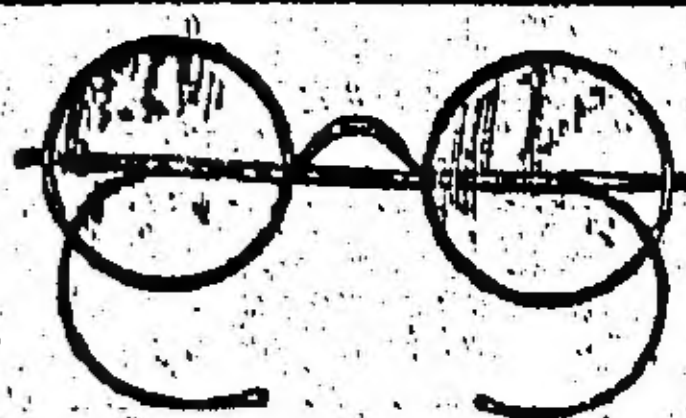
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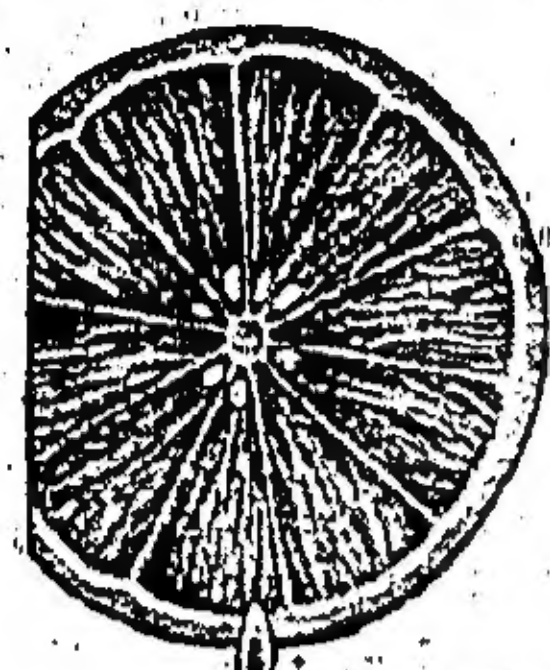
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LONDON AND ITS AMUSEMENTS.

TALKIES AND THE THEATRE.

THE PLAY STILL HOLDS SWAY: PLEA FOR MORE ORGANISATION.

The questions most frequently
heard nowadays are "What is
wrong with the theatre?" and "Are
the talking pictures a strong com-
petitor?"

There is a wave of pessimism in
London at the moment, and these
and a score of similar questions
are being asked. There is always
something wrong with the theatre
and throughout the ages people
have asked what it is. That a
slump in play-going exists in cer-
tain quarters is true, but this is
usually the case in July and
August, when people take their
pleasures out of doors. This year
it is more acute owing chiefly to
the fact that there are fewer
Americans in London. The finan-
cial crash on Wall Street is being
felt in Shaftesbury-avenue and the
Strand. Last week, however, there
was a decided improvement
throughout the West End. A first-
rate "talkie" like "All Quiet on
the Western Front" is being ex-
hibited both at the Alhambra and
the Regal Cinema, and drawing
crowded houses four times a day.
If you inquire at the box-office of
either of these theatres the man-
agers would reply that they have
no time to think about a slump.

Mr. Charles Cochran, was asked
to talk about the slump in the
West-End theatre. He replied,
"Is there one? I know nothing
about a slump." It was during
the interval at a first-night, and
a messenger appeared with the "re-
turns" at the London Pavilion and
His Majesty's. He showed the
figures: "The 1930 Revue" had
taken over £550, and "Bitter
Sweet" 2470 that evening. After
a year's run "The First Mrs.
Foster" is playing to full houses
every night at the Haymarket, and
there is not much cause for com-
plaint at the St. Martin's, where
Mr. Neil Grant's comedy, "Pet-
ticoat Influence," has settled down
as an emphatic success, or at
Wyndham's, where Mr. Wallace's
"On the Spot" is being played, or
at half a dozen other theatres.

On the whole it is still the case
that a good piece—whether it be
tragedy or comedy, revue or musi-
cal comedy—attracts the public.

The same remark applies to the
cinema theatre. "All Quiet on the
Western Front" has been men-
tioned. "The Love Parade," an ex-
cellent example of a spectacular
musical film, ran for several
months at the Carlton.

Theatres With a Policy.

You cannot be pessimistic when
you think of "Journey's End,"
which has been acted all over the
world, and was still making a
profit when it was withdrawn from
the Prince of Wales Theatre. On
the other hand, Mr. Sherri's sec-
ond play, "Badger's Green,"
which followed a fortnight ago,
failed to take much more money in
its first week than "Journey's End"
took in a single night's perform-
ance. Mr. Maurice Browne has
been frank about the whole thing,
and the takings were doubled last
week. The play had an excellent
reception and good notices. One
explanation is that women are not
interested in cricket. Another,
and more likely one—is that the
public was told with extraordinary
persistence that "Badger's
Green" was not another "Jour-
ney's End." As if it could have
been!

At the same time it has probably
had a decided effect on the book-
ings. People get used to seeing a
certain sort of play at a theatre,
and a policy of a regular company
either in Shakespeare or in the
Aldwych farces is the thing that
pays. Except in a few theatres to-
day there is a lack of the organi-
sation that existed in the days of
Irving, Tree, Wyndham, and Al-
dwych. People knew exactly the
kind of entertainment they would
find at the Lyceum, His Majesty's,
the Criterion, the St. James', the
Adelphi, or the Savoy. To-day,
the same thing applies to the Hay-
market—which is the outstanding
example of a finely managed the-
atre with a definite policy that ex-
tends throughout the building; the
London Pavilion, which Mr. Co-
chran has made into the premier re-
vue theatre of the world; the
Aldwych, the St. Martin's, the
Ambassadors, Drury Lane, and the
Gaiety since Mr. Laddie Cliff took
it over. These are the successful
theatres to-day. There are others,
of course, and there will be more

when the theatre in London is bet-
ter organised. We are still recover-
ing from the war period, and the
speculator with a few thousand
pounds and a single play to pre-
sent. He is often not a man of
the theatre at all, and he plays
an exorbitant rent because he
takes the theatre for a few weeks'
tenancy. Half the theatres of Lon-
don can be leased for a month or
so by almost anyone who comes
along with a cheque for the rent.
In the long run it would pay the
proprietors to keep the theatre em-
pty, but unfortunately it is not
the real proprietors but the lessees
and sub-lessees (sometimes six deep)
who have the letting.

An Edgar Wallace Theatre.

It is fortunate that the men of
the theatre are coming back to take
charge. Mr. Gilbert Miller is re-
instituting a sound policy at the
St. James' with Mr. Herbert Mar-
shall and Miss Edna Best as the
star actors, and it is likely that in
the autumn he will again take per-
sonal charge of the Lyric. A few
doors away, at the Globe, Mr.
Maurice Browne, who has had no
luck this year, is to present a de-
finite series of plays, and at the
Queen's, Sir Barry Jackson is like-
ly to carry on the tradition of
"The Apple Cart," with Mr. Cedric
Hardwicke as the star attraction.
Sir Gerald du Maurier and Miss
Gladys Cooper have again joined
forces, and it is good news that Mr.
Charles B. Cochran, a manager
who knows exactly what he wants
to do and knows exactly how to do
it, is to take over the Adelphi
(which is now being rebuilt with
a revolving stage) for big musical
productions.

There is to be an Edgar Wallace
Theatre in New York. There
should also be one in London. The
best thing that could happen would
be that Sir Gerald du Maurier,
Mr. Ainley, Miss Temple, Mr.
Hubert, Mr. Jack Buchanan, Mr.
Hardwicke, Miss Edith Evans, and
the other outstanding stage figures
could be identified with definite
theatres and to some extent with
permanent companies. The ten-
dency is in this direction, and
where it exists there is little talk
of bad business.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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- 4.—Sauté Duck and Green Peas
- 5.—Roast Leg of Veal
- 6.—Cold Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce
- 7.—Roast Potatoes
- 8.—Boiled Potatoes
- 9.—Marrow
- 10.—Apple and Raisin Tarts
- 11.—Fruit 12.—Tea 13.—Coffee

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(August 5.)

Queen's Theatre: "Nix on
Dames."
World Theatre: "Westward Ho,"
Part 3 (Chinese film).
Star Theatre: "Side Show of
Life" and Acrobatic and Classical
Dancing by Rowina and Dandolo.
Central Theatre: "Charming
Sinners."
Majestic Theatre: "Tillie's
Punctured Romance."
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15
p.m.
Sale of Crown Land, K.I.L. No.
2272 and New K.I.L. 1403 at P.W.D.
Offices, 3 p.m.
European Mail.—Inward: Europe
via Siberia (Aeneas). Outward:
Europe via Marseilles (Aeneas),
2.30 p.m.
Tides: High, 6.11 a.m. and 9.22
p.m.; Low, 2.01 p.m.

Wednesday.

(August 6.)

Queen's Theatre: "Hollywood
Revue."
World Theatre: "Westward Ho,"
Part 3 (Chinese film).
Star Theatre: "Side Show of
Life" and Acrobatic and Classical
Dancing by Rowina and Dandolo.

Central Theatre: "Charming
Sinners."

Majestic Theatre: "Three Sin-
ners."
Green Island Cement Co., Extra-
ordinary General Meeting, 11.30
a.m.

Tennis:—Mixed Doubles: Recreio
v. University T.C.
Water Polo:—1st Div.: O.R.C. v.
R.A.; 2nd Div.: Somerset v.
Fukien Club.

Dinner Dance: Hong Kong
Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Tides: High, 7.03 a.m. and 10.04
p.m.; Low, 12.01 a.m. and 2.41 p.m.

Thursday.
(August 7.)

Queen's Theatre: "Hollywood
Revue."
World Theatre: "Shakedown" and
"Virgin Queen."

Central Theatre: "Dangerous
Curves."
Majestic Theatre: "Three Sin-
ners."

Water Polo:—1st Div.: Kowloon
S.C. v. Somerset; 2nd Div.: Kow-
loon S.C. v. V.R.C.

European Mail:—Outward:
Europe via Siberia (Empress of
Japan), 10 a.m.

Tides: High, 7.51 a.m. and 10.32
p.m.; Low, 12.53 a.m. and 3.16 p.m.

Friday.
(August 8.)

Queen's Theatre: "Harmony at
Home."
World Theatre: "Shakedown" and
"Virgin Queen."

Star Theatre: "Fighting Love."
Central Theatre: "Dangerous
Curves."
Majestic Theatre: "Three Sin-
ners."

Annual Meeting, H.K. Football
Club (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's
Boardroom, 5.30 p.m.).
Promenade Concert at Volunteer
Headquarters, 9.30 p.m.

Water Polo:—1st Div.: Chinese
Athletic Assn. v. Royal Navy; 2nd
Div.: V.R.C. v. Somerset.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel,
8.30 p.m.
European Mail:—Outward:
Europe via Marseilles (Harina
Maru), 8 p.m.

Tides: High, 8.32 a.m. and 10.56
p.m.; Low, 1.49 a.m. and 3.49 p.m.

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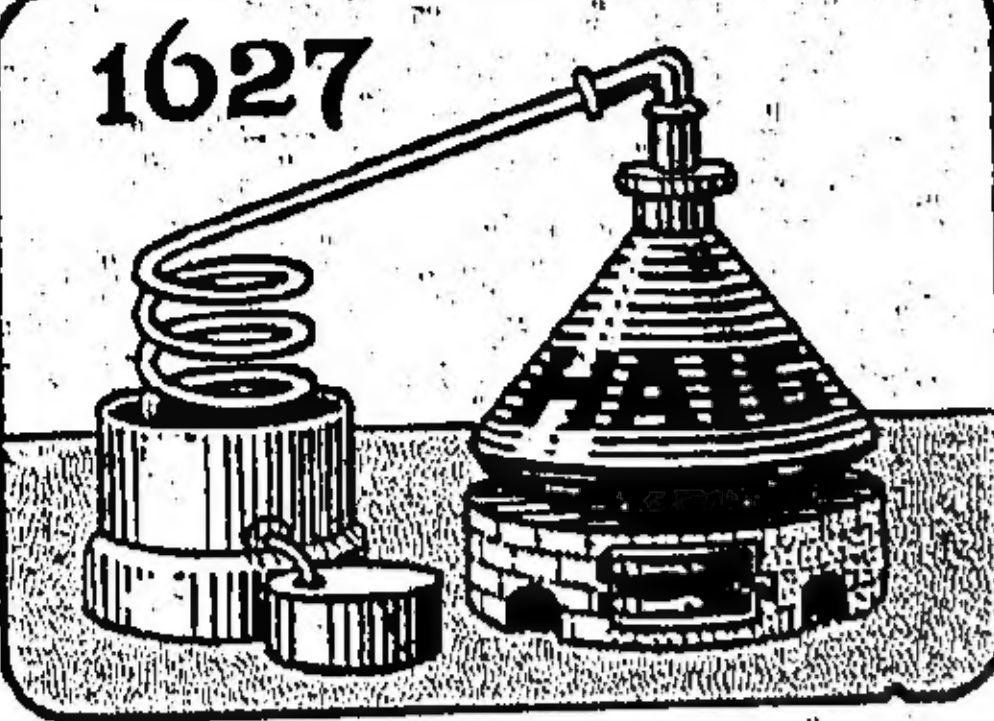
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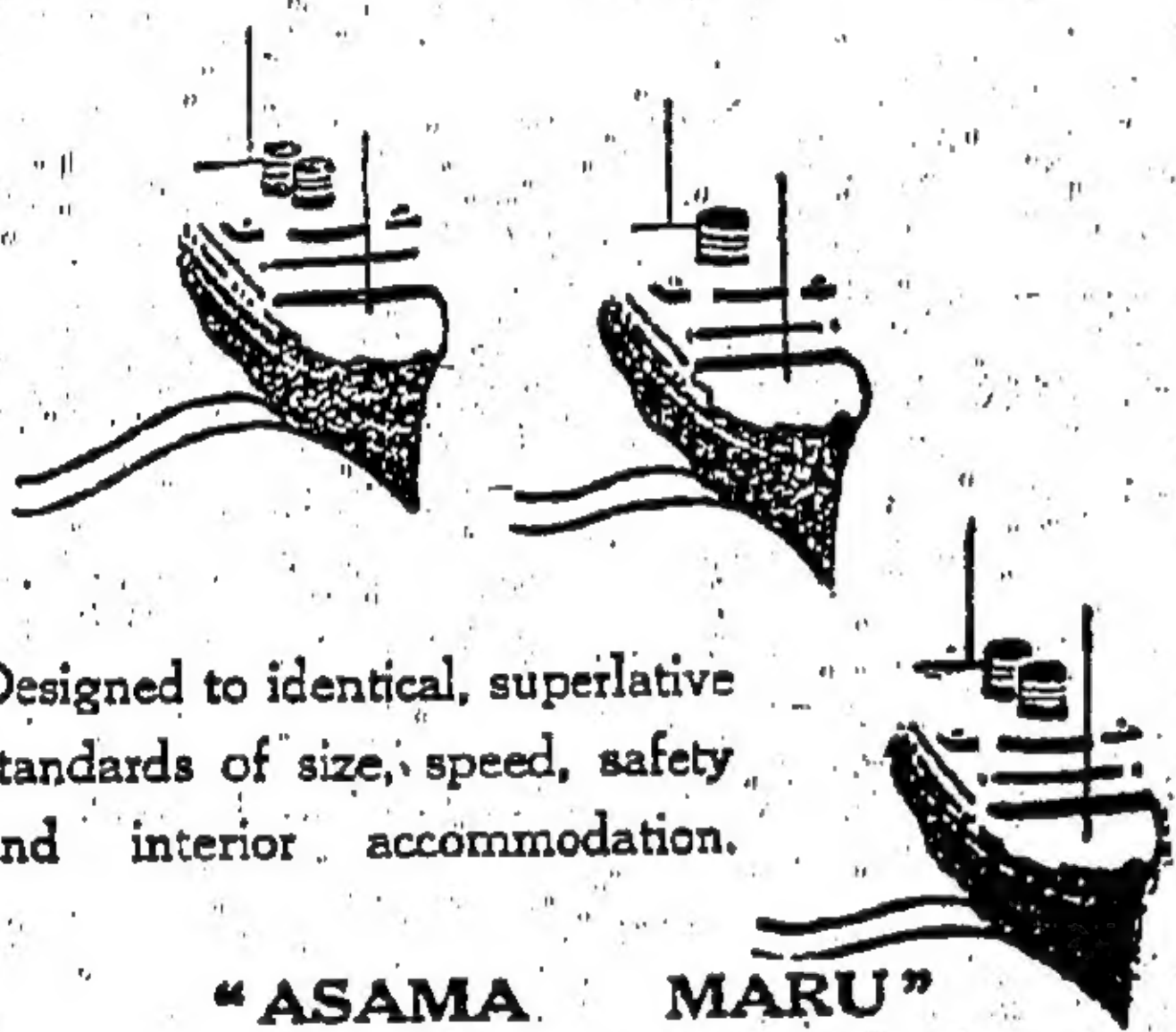


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LONDON AND ITS AMUSEMENTS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Flesh and Blood Actors.

An attempt to organise audiences may follow. The example of America is outstanding. Not only in New York but in half-a-dozen provincial cities the Theatre Guild has brought into being a "group consciousness"—to use Mr. Gilbert Miller's words—which has benefited not only the Guild but other managers who are presenting first-rate plays. Some months ago Mr. Miller told me that he attributed some of the success of "Journey's End" in America, to the organisation work done by the Theatre Guild, although the Guild, of course, was not interested in that particular production.

When another manager was asked whether the talking pictures kept people away from the theatre he replied: "They make no difference. The sale of Rolls Royces is not affected by the sale of Morris cars. The reverse is probably the case. The talking will create new playgoers, especially now that the same actors are appearing both on the screen and the stage. In the country, where the cinema has been the sole place of amusement, people are discovering that actors can talk! There is a demand to see real flesh-and-blood actors, and this is evidenced by the growth in the number of cinema theatres that are presenting variety turns between the talking films. The whole tendency is in that direction, especially in the suburbs.

Sir Gerald du Maurier said recently that he was afraid the talkies would kill the provincial theatre entirely. They have certainly had disastrous effects on the touring companies, but, as the theatrical road shows have decreased in popularity so the repertory movement has gained headway and is now the important theatrical factor in many towns. The same thing has happened in America, where outside New York and the big cities the little theatres provide the bulk of the speaking stage. It is better for the theatre as a whole. The Little Theatres of America and the repertory theatres here are magnificent training grounds. They create new actors and fresh playwrights and a better standard of work is provided. Again, personality counts, for the public supports not only the play but the players.

Talkies and Variety.

The talking pictures is a different form of entertainment and not a competitor to the theatre. The cinema is usually more comfortable and certainly cheaper, and the ordinary theatre manager is already realising that the buildings are often old-fashioned and uncomfortable. Many theatres will have to be rebuilt, and one of the results of the slump should be to reduce rents so that the price of theatre seats can be lowered. Far from being a competitor to the theatre, the talkie can be a valuable adjunct from the purely business point of view. (There is less risk attached to play production than there was twenty years ago, despite the enormous increase in costs, for a successful play is a valuable property, and the manager who presents it usually shares the talking film rights with the author.

Variety's co-operation with the talkies has been touched on; apart from that, a reference to one of the professional papers shows that the single turn is coming back. Stars may be born, but they also have to be nursed. The travelling revue is inclined to submerge personality; at least, it only exploited one or two people, whereas the old type of music-hall had to feature a half-dozen or more on its bill. An interesting development is the "unit" method of booking, the equivalent of which is the road show. The same company of music hall artists go from town to town and give their individual turns.

This is another attempt at organisation, and organisation is the chief need of the whole entertainment business. The rest will follow.

A TELL-TALE TOUCH.

FINGER-PRINT SECRETS.

20-YEAR QUEST.

There had been a big jewel robbery. A wealthy foreign visitor's priceless gems disappeared from his hotel bedroom—only a ripped jewel case remaining to tell the owner and the detectives the sad story.

Was the thief a man or a woman? An expert or a mere amateur? There was not a clue to help the police. Servants were closely questioned. No, they saw no strangers in the hotel at the time of the robbery. . . . They saw nobody leave the bedroom. Another baffling mystery.

Here come the men from Scotland Yard. A keen-faced detective produces a little box of grey powder. The jewels were taken from the top right-hand drawer of the dressing-table! Yes.

Tell-Tale Powder.

Right! Out comes that drawer. The fine grey powder—a composition of mercury and chalk—is dusted lightly over the woodwork around the handle and the lock. Two puffs—the surplus powder is blown away. A solitary fingerprint is revealed. The "Silent Terror" of the Yard has begun to operate.

How a criminal may be identified by means of a single fingerprint has been a problem which has occupied some of the keenest brains at Scotland Yard for the past 20 years.

Now, in a book called "Single Finger Prints," Chief-Inspector Batley, who is in charge of the Finger Print Bureau at Scotland Yard, reveals the secrets of his system.

Here are a few stories related in the book which reveal how deadly is the work done among the carefully-kept finger-print files at the Yard:—

A burglar, apparently well aware of the risk of discovery by finger-prints, took the precaution of dropping into a rainwater butt the pieces of window glass he had broken in making his entry. He had, however, underrated the intelligence of the local police, who, failing to account for the whole of the glass from the broken window, instituted a search for the missing fragments and found them.

They were carefully retrieved, dried and taken to the Finger-Print Bureau. Here several latent impressions were developed; the marks having suffered very little from their immersion for many hours. They were identified as those of a local criminal, who, on this evidence, was tried for the offence, found guilty and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

The carelessness and recklessness of criminals in repeating mistakes for which they have already suffered is illustrated in the following story:—

In 1912 a finger-print left on a window led to a man being sentenced to a term of penal servitude. In the early part of 1929 an epidemic of burglaries occurred in a Midland town. In no fewer than three of these cases finger-prints were discovered. They were subsequently identified as those of the person convicted in 1912.

GENERAL'S FALL OVER CHAIR.

MUTINY VETERAN'S DEATH AT 90.

A Grand Old Man of the Army. This description sums up the character of Major-General James Calder Stewart, the 90-year-old Indian Mutiny veteran, whose death was the subject of an inquest at Westminster last month.

It was stated that the General had fallen over a chair in his bedroom Street chambers and broken a rib, but he "did not say much about it."

A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

Friend of Lord Roberts.

At the age of 17 General Stewart entered the Bengal Army and was present at the relief of Lucknow. During the Franco-Prussian war he served in the Prussian Red Cross, and was present at the surrender of Napoleon III.

In spite of his age the General, who had been a friend of Lord Roberts and of Kitchener, lived the life of a man half his years. He never breakfasted in bed. After attending to his letters and reading the papers he would go to his club, the Naval and Military, for lunch, returning home in time to dress for dinner.

He was a frequent visitor at Lord's and Ranelagh, and would wander about London by himself. Even the modern traffic held no terrors for him.

£10,000,000 SCHEME.

VAST HIRE-PURCHASE CLEARING HOUSE.

A vast hire-purchase "clearing house," backed by resources totalling more than £10,000,000, is to be formed in London. The object of the clearing house is to protect firms who sell goods, on hire-purchase terms against defaulting customers.

All hire-purchase agreements will be registered at the clearing house. A business man supplying goods under a hire-purchase agreement will be able to consult this register and thus see the extent of his customer's commitments under other hire-purchase agreements.

What is more important still, he will be able to find out whether the customer has faithfully carried out his obligations under earlier hire-purchase agreements; for the clearing house will be in a position to obtain information from any of its members, and will pass this information on to the others.

Preventing Leakage.

In order to prevent the trade secrets of one firm becoming known to another, firm all information will pass through the clearing house, and the whole system will be as reliable and confidential as that of the clearing house of the great banks.

Already leading trade associations and large retail distributors have come into the scheme, and a committee has been formed to put the proposals into operation.

A central clearing house will be set up in London forthwith and branches will follow later in provincial cities. The clearing house register will begin with a list of more than a million names. Support is assured from:—

Firms who finance hire-purchase;
Motor-car agents;
Furniture dealers (including most of the great multiple stores);
The great departmental stores; Gramophone, wireless, and piano trade;
Domestic and office equipment firms.

An arbitration committee will be set up to consider all questions affecting hire-purchase, whether between trader and trader or between customer and trader.

Watching Parliament.

It is also intended to form a parliamentary committee to watch all legislation or Government actions affecting hire-purchase. Hire-purchase has grown to such vast proportions in recent years that a central controlling body has

become essential, and it is hoped to be able to bring pressure to bear on firms whose business methods are questionable.

The operations of the clearing house will safeguard dealers and, by establishing confidence in hire-purchase, will also protect and assist the public.

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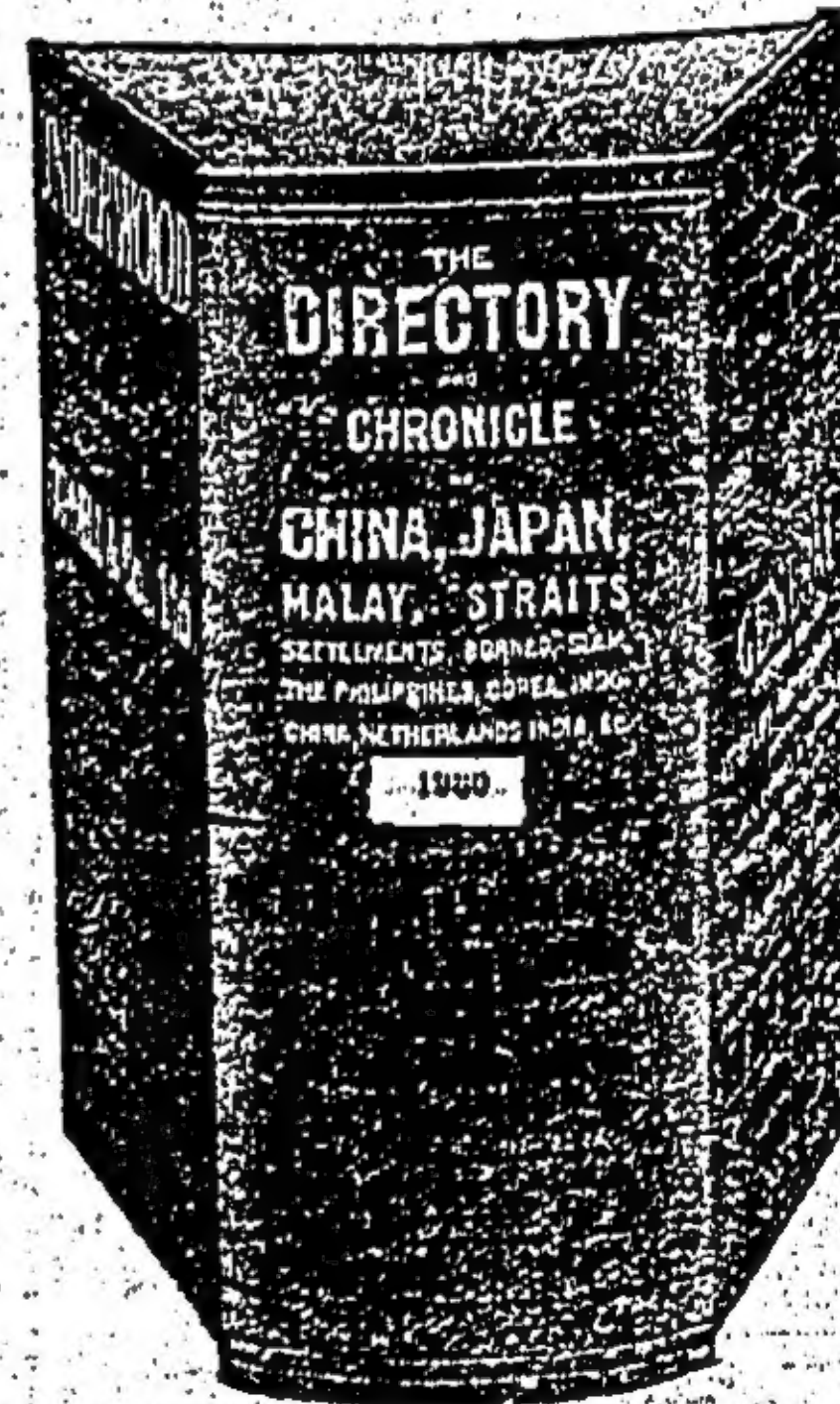
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DIPLOMATIC WIVES.

CONSULAR SERVICE HOPES
AND FEARS.

When Sir Hubert Montgomery, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, was giving evidence regarding the Consular Service before the Royal Commission on Civil Service in London, he was asked by Lord Tomlin why all Diplomatic and Consular Services were reserved for men.

Sir Hubert replied that so far as the Diplomatic Services were concerned, women would be unable to get on proper terms with foreign officials.

Women were also hardly likely to be useful in the Consular Service owing to the fact that many of those posts were unhealthy and dangerous. These officers were

often called out to settle disputes, and when stationed at ports they had to deal with sailors who were not always sober, and who were likely to become abusive. (Laughter.)

Lord Tomlin: It is an Irish woman who is Chilean Vice-Consul at New York.

The Ambassador.

If women were allowed in the Diplomatic and Consular Services and were permitted to get married, Sir Hubert pointed out, their husbands could not carry on any business occupation at the post where they were appointed.

Lord Tomlin: That would mean that the unfortunate Ambassadors would have her husband hanging about the house all day. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Winstanley, M.P., suggested to Sir Hubert that if the women in foreign countries had been given Consular and Diplomatic posts, British women ought to have a chance. She thought that the experiment ought to be tried in one or two places, at least.

REVOLVER SHOT AT MOTOR COACH.

BULLET BREAKS GLASS
SCREEN.

A Royal Blue saloon motor-coach, carrying 28 passengers, was shot at in broad daylight on the Reading road last month by a man in a car, who stood up as he passed and fired with a revolver through the sun roof.

The bullet splintered the wind-screen of the coach above the driver's head and flattened itself out on a stanchion just behind.

Police of the Reading flying squad were given a description of the car, but although they scoured the district for several miles around, they found no trace of it.

Driver's Theory.

The driver of the motor-coach holds the theory that the man in the car, which was coming in the opposite direction, drew his revolver because he thought the approaching coach was taking up too much room on the road!

"It was on an awkward part of the road, four miles from Reading," said the driver, "and, owing to a lorry being drawn up at the side, I had to swing out into the centre. It probably looked as if I was trying to haulk this chap, and I suppose no one could blame him for getting a bit annoyed if he didn't understand what was in the way."

"It is very unpleasant to think on, though, if every motorist who got annoyed with motor-coaches shot at them as he went by!"

Girl Faints.

Women passengers in the motor coach who heard the report and saw the driver duck as the glass splintered, screamed with fright and one girl fainted.

Several people sitting in the front seats saw the car approaching and in statements to the police said that it was a brown fabric saloon with sun roof folded back.

Three men and a girl were inside, but it was the man at the wheel who stood up and fired. A piece of glass, about the size of a farthing, was broken out of the windscreen of the charabanc and this fell on the driver's hand and cut a gash in his thumb.

In Reading police were informed of the incident and full details given.

Did Not Dare Stop.

The driver of the coach said he did not dare to stop after the shot was fired.

"I put my head down and my foot down," he said, "and went hard out for Reading. I was not risking a second shot, although passengers at the back tell me that the saloon car drove on at a tremendous speed, and evidently was not bothering about shooting again."

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 12 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by the coupon appearing below, bearing the writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor, "Hong Kong Daily Press."

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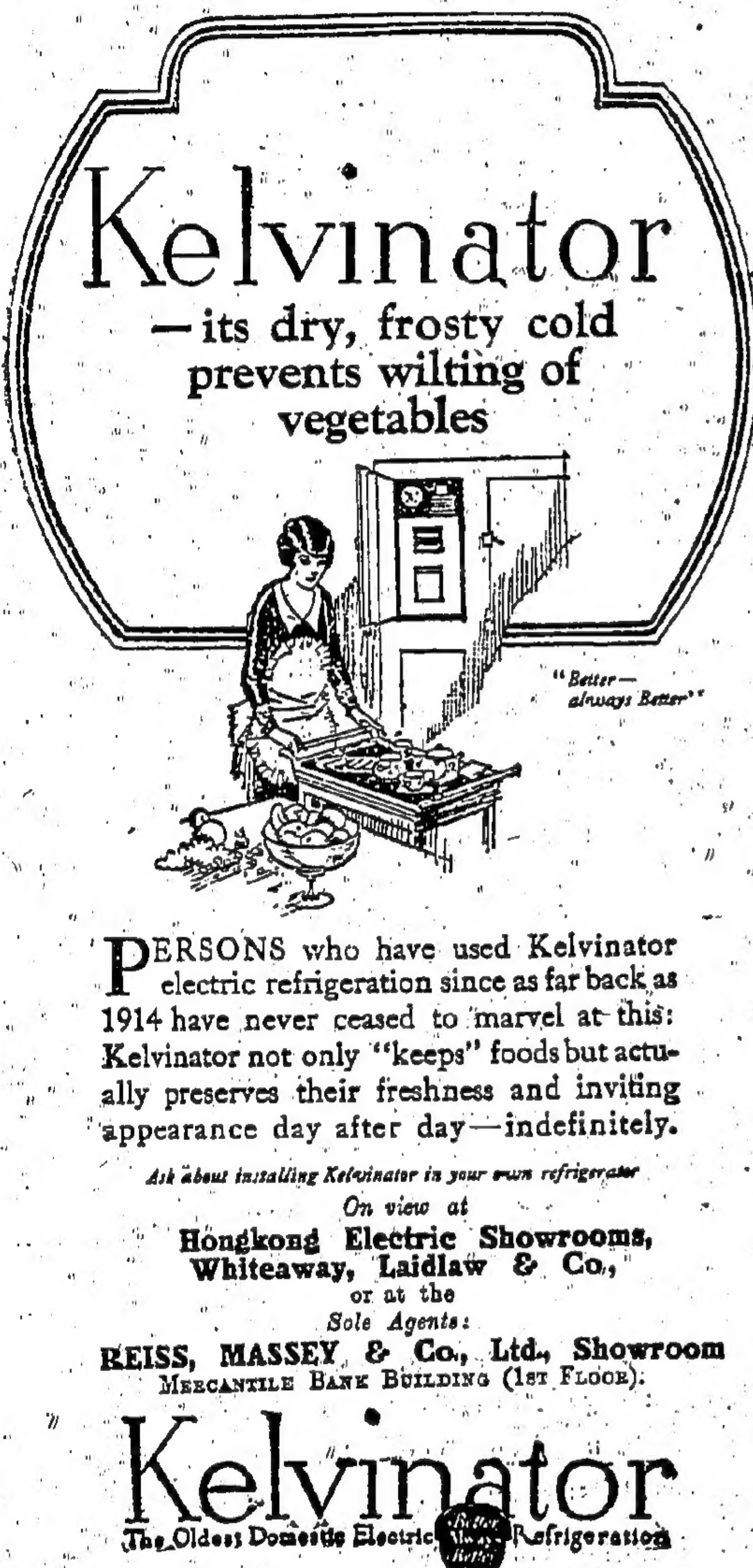
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OVER-KEENNESS IN FIELDING.

IS IT FAIR TO SPOOF BATSMEN?

Harsh things were said about slack fielding in the 'Varsity cricket match. Yet the play at Lord's provided two examples of what might be called over-keenness.

An Oxford man failed to field the ball from a hard hit. The ball went on its way, and the fieldman, instead of chasing it, stood, and made an imaginary throw-in at the wicket. His action may have been involuntary—just youthful exuberance—or it may have been an attempt to deceive the batsmen. Was it "cricket"?

Conventional usage seemingly gives approval. "Spoo" fielding is sometimes seen in first-class cricket, as, for instance, when short-leg miraculously stops the ball, and pretends he has failed, hoping that the batsman will run. There is, too, the expert fieldman, who, ambling along close behind the ball in the "deep," seeks to lure the opposition into attempting a risky third run. But is it "cricket," otherwise than as established by custom?

"All Was Well."

The other example of keenness at Lord's was associated with the dismissal of J. F. Mayhew in Oxford's second innings. Mayhew was caught by G. D. Kemp-Welch at silly mid-on, but seemingly some doubt arose as to whether the fieldman had or had not dropped the ball.

Anyhow, Mayhew began to walk away towards the pavilion, whereupon some one threw his wicket down. The umpire, however, signalled "caught" to the scorers, so all was well with the peace of the cricket world.

History would have been repeated, with a variation, had Mayhew found himself "run out." We may go back thirty years for a precedent, to a match between Surrey and Somerset at the Oval.

Lewis, of Somerset, batting at the Vauxhall end, was appealed against for a catch at the wicket. The umpire's decision was in his favour, but, thinking he had been given out, he started to walk down the pitch. The wicket-keeper promptly whipped off the balls, and Lewis had to leave, "stumped."

Thirty Years After.

Lewis' bad luck went beyond his being the victim of a misapprehension. Had he been batting at the opposite end he would have walked away behind the wicket, and could not have been stumped.

As with Lewis at the Oval in 1900, so with Mayhew at Lord's in 1930. The Oxford man was in at the "far" end from the pavilion. It was fortunate, indeed, that the "caught" decision held good. I can still remember how noisily some of the sporting Surrey "fans" resented their own wicket-keeper's action, though he was within his rights to take advantage of Lewis' mistake. But how dreadful had the Varsity match at Lord's ended to the sound of booing!

It seems unfair, in such circumstances, that "in" or "out" should depend on the relative placing of the player and the pavilion. But what can be done about it?

GIRL WHO CANNOT KEEP AWAKE.

VICTIM OF RARE ILLNESS.

The Fat Boy, in "Pickwick" who could not keep awake, has a parallel in a 19-year-old Hull girl, who has been admitted to the Hull Royal Infirmary, suffering from an uncommon complaint called narcolepsy.

In all sorts of places, and at all times of the day, she has a tendency to fall asleep for a few minutes, and no amount of medical attention can keep her awake.

She gradually began to be sleepy when 16 years old, but apart from this affliction she is perfectly normal. Dr. Stanley E. Denyer, consulting physician to the infirmary, describes her symptoms in the *British Medical Journal*.

"She rises at 7 or 8 a.m., falls asleep at her breakfast and at all her meals, and sometimes between her meals. This happens every day. Even when talking to anyone she goes to sleep, loses consciousness, and falls against the table, remaining in this position for two or three minutes until she gradually recovers. When she has finished her meal she does some house work, but if she feels the sleepy feeling coming on she lies down."

"Two months ago she left her work on account of the sleepiness; she stopped work of her own accord, as she was a good worker, and her employer did not want to lose her."

THE PRINCE AND SHAMROCK V.

LUNCHEON TO SIR T. LIPTON.

FRESH EFFORT TO WIN AMERICA'S CUP.

The Honourable Company of Master Mariners gave a luncheon at the Fishmongers' Hall last month to Sir Thomas Lipton on the eve of the departure for America of Shamrock V. The Prince of Wales, the Master of the Company, presided, and occupied the Master's Chair, which has been presented by Commodore Sir Bertram F. Hayes, and which has the Prince's crest embossed on the leather panel.

Proposing "Our Guest and Shamrock V.," the Prince of Wales said he was proud to associate himself with Sir Thomas Lipton's well-wishers, gathered to wish him good fortune in his renewed effort to win the America's Cup, a contest he had sustained for over 30 years.

"The yacht America won the Cup in a race round the Isle of Wight in 1851," the Prince continued, "and American yachtsmen have held it ever since. Sir Thomas Lipton's first Shamrock was built in 1899. The selected American defender was then Columbia, which won three straight races, somewhat easily. Shamrock II. was his second challenger, and raced in 1901 against the same defending yacht, the Columbia. This series of races was remarkable for the close finishes—the difference in the times being a matter of seconds—and in the final race Shamrock finished ahead of Columbia, but lost through having to give her 30 odd seconds time allowance, and Columbia again won the series. A notable incident associated with Shamrock II. was that of her being dismasted when engaged in a trial race in the Solent, on which occasion King Edward was on board. Fortunately no one was injured."

"Shamrock III. was built to race in 1903 and was opposed by Reliance, which was regarded as somewhat of a freak, being of the scow type with the immense sail area of 18,000 square feet. Shamrock III., though a fast and very beautiful boat, could not keep pace with her huge rival, and was defeated in three straight races. Shamrock IV. was built to race for the America's Cup in 1914 and left this country, conveyed by Sir Thomas Lipton's s.s. Erin, about the middle of July of that year. She passed through the great Fleet, then assembled at Spithead, on her way across the Atlantic, and when war was declared on August 4 she was well over. The Erin wireless operator learned the news of the declaration of war by intercepting a message to a German cruiser in the neighbourhood, and later got in touch with a British cruiser, on whose instructions Erin towed Shamrock IV. to Bermuda, and later to New York, where Shamrock IV. remained until 1920, when the contest was held, with the result that, although Shamrock IV. won the first two races, she was finally defeated by the Resolute winning the remaining three. Shamrock V. is built to the Americans' own Universal Rule under their J. class. All interested in yachting know that she has shown remarkable pace and racing qualities."

British Traditions.

"In all this great effort Sir Thomas has upheld the great tradition of British yachting and British sportsmanship, and while we congratulate him on his great efforts in the past and proudly acknowledge the stimulus and encouragement he has given to all those who are engaged upon, and interested in, this sport of the sea, I think it is his pluck that calls for most admiration. We wish him the very best of luck, and no body of men in the world will watch and hope for his triumph more than the Honourable Company of Master Mariners. All we ask is a turn of luck, and in the presence of the American Ambassador, I say I believe it will be as popular in America as it will be in this country if, at 80 years of age, Sir Thomas brings back to this country the Cup which was won by America when he was one year old."

The American Ambassador said that now Britain had shown she had the fastest aeroplane and the fastest motor-car, Americans would be somewhat disappointed if she had the fastest yacht also. He wanted to say with all sincerity that the disappointment they would feel if Sir Thomas won the race would not only be assuaged, but fully offset, in their pride in the sportsmanship of this veteran who was making his fifth attempt. Good luck to him.

"A Reasonable Chance."

Sir Thomas Lipton, in reply, said the great encouragement of the Prince of Wales and the Company of Master Mariners would stimulate them in their endeavour to bring back to the old country that elusive old mug which had de-

bed very great efforts to capture it. He did not wish to be unduly optimistic, but he thought he had, this time, a fairly reasonable chance of success. Shamrock V. had proved herself a very fast boat and shown enough to encourage him to hope that she would put up a good fight against the best of the four boats which were being built in America to defend the Cup. Of one thing he was certain—that he would obtain an absolutely square deal. Everything possible had been done by the New York Yacht Club to make the contest as equal as it could be. He could say the same thing about previous contests. No country in the world could have acted more squarely and fairly in racing, and if ever the Americans made a mistake it was in his favour. He thought this time they would meet on as even terms as possible, and if he were beaten it would be by a better boat. It was now over 30 years since he made his first attempt to recapture the famous trophy which had come to be regarded as the blue ribbon of the sea.

The toast of the Prince's health was proposed by Commodore H. Stockwell.

COATES' ORIGINAL PLYMOUTH GIN

IS THE BEST DRY GIN FOR COCKTAILS.

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Obtainable from all Dealers.



Hold your glass of Dog's Head Guinness up to a strong light. Tilt it this way and that until you catch a sudden ruby gleam lighting up the velvet depths. This is a sign of the purity of Dog's Head Guinness—for it is brewed solely from Barley, Malt, Hops and Yeast, and owes its colour to Nature and Nature alone.

This ruby gleaming beverage is light and refreshing in summer. Enjoy a glass of Dog's Head Guinness with your tiffin to-day.

Order Dog's Head frequently and keep it in a cool place.

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TO LET From 1st AUGUST, 1930, SECOND FLOOR, No. 3, CANTON BUILDINGS (No. 323 Nathan Road), Kowloon. Apply to: CREIGHT FOX-CLERK, TEXTILE ORIENT, 4th Floor, FLEET BANK BUILDING. [9599]

FOR RENT—Shipbuilding BERTH 200' x 85', Workshop 100' x 40' at Kowloon Bay. For Immediate Occupation at Moderate Rent—Write Post Office Box No. 272. [9384]

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WANTED—Large Real Camphor-wood Chest Elaborately Carved with Brass Corners and Lock in Good Condition. Write stating Size and Price to Box 835, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [9385]

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Shirt sensitiveness is a commendable regard for careful choice of a most important item of attire.

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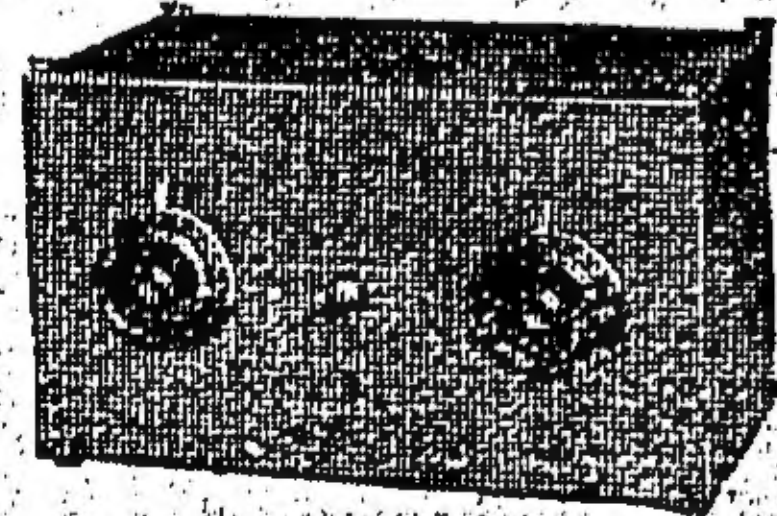
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B.C. 3036. SCREEN GRID SHORT
WAVE RECEIVER.
THREE VALVE MODEL.

For wavelengths of approximately 14 to 100 metres. Metal case, finished dark brown crystalline enamel. Incorporates two tuning condensers with double spaced vanes. A potentiometer is fitted for varying the bias on the detector valve. A screen grid valve precedes the detector and this enables the set to oscillate easily on all wave bands irrespective of the length of the aerial; there are no "blind" spots. By using appropriate coils, this set may be used on ordinary broadcast wavelengths.

PRICE: £15.0.0.



"MONTMARTRE FOLLIES"

BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!
ENCHANTING SONGS!
RAVISHING DANCES!

Coming to the QUEEN'S SUNDAY

DR. SUN'S "SPIRITUAL SUCCESSOR."

WANG CHING WEI IN PEIPING.

PLANS FOR CHANGING KUOMINTANG PROGRAMME.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Second only to the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen in his reputation as an earnest revolutionary in China, the Left Wing Kuomintang leader, Wang Ching Wei, has returned to Peiping to assist in setting up a Government as a rival to that at Nanking.

There is strong evidence that Wang Ching Wei is regarded as a "spiritual successor" to Sun Yat Sen, and that Southern and Northern politicians alike hope to build around him a party Government which may be generally accepted as the "legal successor" to Dr. Sun Yat Sen's original Kuomintang.

As part of this plan, Mr. Wang is staying in the elaborate house which was turned into a shrine for Sun Yat Sen by General Chiang Kai Shek. He is being treated with the respect, almost reverence, which Dr. Sun received from his disciples.

Changes of Twenty-one Years.

Just 21 years ago, Wang Ching Wei came to Peiping as a youthful revolutionary, determined to kill the Manchu Prince Regent, whom he blamed for assaults upon Kuomintang revolutionaries. A plan to blow up a bridge across which the Prince was to pass was discovered; Wang was arrested, and sentenced to prison for life. Yuan Shih Kai is said to have interceded for him, and prevented his execution. Two years later the revolution came, and he was speedily released.

Coming back to Peiping after 21 years, Wang Ching Wei has been guarded more closely than ever was the Manchu Prince Regent he tried to assassinate. This time he has feared assassination himself. The Chinese newspapers assert that General Chiang Kai Shek has sent 300 gunmen from the South with orders to kill Wang Ching Wei. It is possible that this story is given out, in order to enhance the impression that Wang is once more chief of the revolutionaries against oppressive rule.

An Influential Figure.

There is little doubt, however, that Wang Ching Wei is the most influential figure in Kuomintang circles. His record as a revolutionary is impressive. Even since he graduated from the Tokyo Law School at the age of 22, he has fought consistently for the revolution in China.

Wang was perhaps the closest friend of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. As far back as 1909, he toured the South Sea Islands in Dr. Sun's company on behalf of the revolution which came five years later. He was offered the post of Premier in the first revolutionary Government in 1911, but refused public office, which is argued as a point in his favour.

Enmity With Chiang Kai Shek.

The enmity between General Chiang Kai Shek and Wang Ching Wei has been deep and bitter. General Chiang drove him out of Canton in 1925, before the Nationalist armies started north. There has not been room for these two powerful men in a single Government.

Once before, in 1927, Wang Ching Wei tried to set up a Government rivaling that controlled by Chiang Kai Shek. That time he failed. Now he apparently believes that he will succeed. In 1927, no powerful militarists stood behind him. This time he has the support of Generals Yen Hai Shan and Feng Yu Hsiang.

The New Programme.

A complete change in the programme of the Kuomintang, by which the party will play a very much less prominent part in Government and will devote its attention more to education of the masses, is announced by the "enlarged plenary session of the Kuomintang" in Peiping, following the arrival of Wang Ching Wei.

Majority Rule.

An explanation of the modified programme is made in an announcement by the 16 influential party leaders gathered in Peiping, headed by Mr. Wang. This announcement points out that "fundamental Kuomintang principles have been subordinated by the group at Nanking which usurped power." A scheme is proposed for correcting the "unfortunate tendency" toward individual dictatorship and control of the country by an illegal party minority.

This scheme proposes that "Kuomintang organs shall merely direct and supervise the Government and politics, without interfering with political affairs." It insists that "Kuomintang organs shall not be used as channels to influence public opinion." The manifesto adds that "to subject the country to the control of the Kuomintang, a principle bequeathed to us by our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, means the employment of party principles in governing the country. Therefore all those who are capable of making contributions to this end should be gathered together, so that better results may thus be obtained."

Fromature "Tutelage."

The manifesto declares that the group at Nanking announced commencement of the "tutelage period" prematurely, before the revolutionary period had ended. During three years of this "so-called tutelage period," it is alleged that "an extremely corrupt régime has been formed and the rights of the people transgressed."

It is now time to start from the beginning, and build upon more solid foundations, the manifesto suggests. It proposes that the forthcoming national conference, to which all sincere people are invited, should "codify fundamental laws according to the outlines of national construction proposed by the late Dr. Sun, in order to fix definitely the organization of the new Government and means of protecting civic and private rights of the people."

Local Government First.

Hitherto, the manifesto declares, little attention has been paid to local self-government, which should be the real beginning of substantial national government. It proposes, therefore, that "a system of balance of power should be adopted between the Central and local governments, thus avoiding both centralization and decentralization of power."

450,000 WON IN TWO
NIGHTS.

GAMBLERS AMAZED AT A
WOMAN'S LUCK.

Mrs. Factor, wife of Mr. John Factor, broker of Chicago, a pretty, fair-haired young woman, dressed in black and covered with diamonds, won nearly 250,000 at Le Touquet at baccarat on two successive nights recently.

She created such a sensation by her high play at the open bank that other gamblers stopped and stood watching in amazement as she copily flung handfuls of 2400 plaques at a time.

Mrs. Factor's winnings on the first night amounted to 220,000, and then she won just the following night and her luck continued. By this time the news had spread round the town, and the gaming rooms were crowded to see this astounding play.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

INCREASE THIS YEAR OVER
1929.

CURRENT ARRIVALS BELOW
PRECEDING DECADE.

The Rev. Charles L. Boynton, editor of the Directory of Protestant Missions in China, has compiled the following information from data in the 1930 issue, published on August 1 by the Kwang-Hsueh Publishing House in Shanghai.

The new issue contains the names of 6,340 in the 'employ of Protestant Missionary societies on April 1, 1930, as compared with approximately 6,250 on January 1, 1927. Of these, 3,496 are reported as in China and 950 as absent on furlough, making a net increase of 811 in China as compared with the corresponding date in 1929, and an increase of 1,183 over 1928. New arrivals in recent years have been:

1927—	56	new missionaries.
1928—	173	"
1929—	438	"

Corresponding Figures.

These figures are somewhat below the actual facts, as the dates of arrival are not known in all cases. Corresponding figures ten years ago were:—

Director	Names	about per cent.	new
1917	6,164	1,095 (17.4)	650
1918	6,383	1,145 (17.3)	593
1919	6,561	1,297 (19.3)	607

This indicates that current arrivals are very much below those of the preceding decade.

The last previous Directory reporting absentees as well as those in China was issued in 1927 and showed 8,250 names, of whom 2,435 were "absent," an abnormally large number being out of China owing to the military movements northward from Canton during 1926. A "normal" percentage of absentees, say, 20 per cent., would have been 1,650, leaving a total of 6,600 in China. As a matter of fact the number of missionaries actually in China at any one time has certainly never exceeded 6,500. Therefore, disregarding the rate of increase which was apparent up to 1927, it is fair to say that the number in China in 1930 is about 82.5 per cent. of the pre-evacuation "normal" number.

(Continued on next column.)

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY THE HON. MR. E. D. C.
WOLFE, C.M.G., INSPECTOR-
GENERAL OF POLICE.]

General.

Revolver Practice.—The regular weekly revolver practice (voluntary) will take place at the Bowen Road Revolver Range on Wednesday, August 6, from 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. It will be open to all ranks of the H.K.P., Special Constables, Sharpshooters' Company, Hong Kong Police Reserve and to all persons holding permits to carry arms.

Police Training School.

The weekly classes for Police Reservists at the Police Training School, Kowloon, will be held on Tuesday, August 5, at 5.30 p.m. All members of the Chinese and Indian Companies, and of the Flying Squad who have not yet passed Part 2 of Training Course should attend.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, August 5, Fall in at Tsimsatsui Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform and cap with khaki cover.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Friday, August 8, Fall in at the Central Police Station at 6.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform and cap with khaki cover. Full turn out. All members to attend.

Sharpshooters' Company.

Revolver Practice.—Revolver practice will be carried out on the Bowen Road Revolver Range on Wednesday, August 6, from 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Members will bring their belts, holsters and revolvers. Uniform optional.

(Sgd.) D. L. Kfsg.
D.S.P. (R.)

Geographical Dispersion.

As to geographical dispersion, the number of cities with resident missionaries in 1927 (before evacuation) was 729; after evacuation perhaps 50; in 1928, 313; in 1929, 518; and in 1930, 691.

An examination of the records kept during the past 30 years would indicate that, unless there is an increase in the resources of the missionary societies, no appreciable increase in the missionary body may be expected in the next few years, the present arrivals representing normal replacements of those deceased or retiring on account of health, old age or for personal reasons.

JEWELLERY THEFT IN MAY ROAD.

MISSING HOUSEBOY
SUSPECTED.

It is reported that a big theft was committed at the residence of a European residing at No. 1, May Road.

It appears that the theft was not discovered until yesterday, when the mistress of the house desired to wear some jewellery which was kept in a jewel case usually locked, but the owner discovered that the case had been tampered with and the contents missing.

The total value of the loss is estimated at \$1,100, and a missing houseboy is suspected.

It is learned that the houseboy, who decamped on the 15th of last month, had been in the employ of the lady for about six years.

CABLE COMPANIES AND CHINA.

NANKING AND PURCHASE
OF FOREIGN CONCERNS.

The reason why China is not prepared at present to purchase the cable enterprises owned by the Great Northern, the Eastern Extension, the Commercial Pacific and the Japanese Cable Co. in China is because of the unfavourable exchange rates, said Mr. Wang Po Chung, Minister of Communications, in the course of an interview with members of the Chinese Press.

Mr. Wang stated that the principle which applies to telegraph and cable enterprises in Japan is one of government ownership and China will follow Japan's policy in this respect.

However, he said, China is not yet prepared to purchase the foreign-owned telegraph enterprises because she will suffer great financial losses on account of the present silver slump. Furthermore, too many kinds of Government bonds had been floated and it would be unwise for the Chinese Government to float another huge loan at the present time to raise funds for the purchase of the foreign-owned telegraph enterprises.

Nevertheless, Mr. Wang concluded, as soon as the powerful international wireless station at Chen-jui is completed in two months time and when the foreign exchange rates are more favourable to China, the Chinese Government will devise means to raise funds to purchase the telegraph enterprises now owned by foreigners.

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They'll be jolly for you, your family and your friends if you spend them free from the worries of catering.

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28152—tell LANE, CRAWFORD'S
the size of your party and they
will do the rest.

Baskets, containing most appetising Cold Tiffins and Dainty Teas, will be packed and waiting for you at any stated time (Sundays and Holidays included).

PICNIC TIFFINS
FROM \$1.75 PER HEAD.
PICNIC TEAS
FROM \$0.75 PER HEAD.

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KWEILIN FALLS.**BLOODLESS VICTORY FOR CANTONESE.****DEFECTIONS BY KWANGSI COMMANDERS.**

Kweilin has been captured by the Cantonese troops, according to reliable Chinese Press reports from Wuchow.

The city was taken without bloodshed as the Kwangsi garrison left the place without putting up a fight. The city was originally held by 3,000 Kwangsi troops who were reinforced by 8,000 men from Liuchow last week. The Cantonese closed in from the south, west and east and bombarded the city with heavy artillery and explosive bombs from aeroplanes. As a consequence, most of the defensive works were destroyed and many troops killed.

The destruction of the fortifications, coupled with the shortage of foodstuffs and ammunition, led to the evacuation of the city by the Kwangsi troops, who quietly left the city on Saturday and retreated northward in the direction of Wing-fook and Yiling.

City Wall Scaled.

Acting on information supplied by scouting aeroplanes that the city was evacuated, the Cantonese commanders dispatched 200 men of the "dare-to-die corps" who entered the city by climbing the city wall; they then opened the south gate and allowed the rest of the Cantonese to enter.

Troops have been sent in pursuit of the retreating forces and preparations are now under way for an attack upon Liuchow, the Kwangsi headquarters.

The capture of Kweilin is confirmed by telegraphic reports received from the Canton military authorities from the field headquarters of the Cantonese troops at Wuchow.

According to one of these reports, a regiment of the Kwangsi troops under Colonel Wong Ping Sam has turned over to the Cantonese.

Kwangsi Defections.

Han Tsai Fung, the commander of the "peace preserving corps" at Liuchow, is reported to have been bought over by the Cantonese. Ten years ago he was a prominent Kwangsi general and has lived at Liuchow, his native place, since his retirement. During the evacuation of the Kwangsi troops some months ago, he was chosen by the natives of Liuchow to become head of the village volunteers and was appointed commander of the "peace preserving corps" when the Kwangsi troops returned to their native province not long ago.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN CHINA.**WHEN IT WILL BE ABOLISHED.**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, August 4. Mr. Tao Lu Chien, Inspector for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Fukien, in an interview with the local Pressmen this morning, said that international law is very much in favour of the abolition of extra-territoriality in China.

"I believe," he continued, "that this will be brought about when China has improved her penal code. Unless her system of a penal code is first brought into line with that of the West, I am afraid abolition exists only on paper."

Mr. Tao has been busy investigating the foreign affairs of the Southern provinces for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nanjing Government. He has been through Chekiang and Fukien and will leave Canton at the end of this month.

Questioned as to when extra-territoriality will be abolished, Mr. Tao said that Nanjing had officially announced that its abolition had begun on January 1 of this year. China is just beginning to improve her prisons, and this must first be done before extra-territoriality can be abolished.

NEW KUOMINTANG LEADERS.**WANG CHING WEI'S APPOINTMENT.****CASUALTIES IN NORTHERN FIGHTING.**

According to Chinese Press telegraphic messages from Peiping, there have been some interesting developments in the political situation in the North. The appointees to the various departments of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters have been fixed and Wang Ching Wei has left for Shihchiachwang to interview Yen Hsi Shan and Feng Yu Hsiang on the formation of the new government.

An official communiqué was issued on the 4th announcing the appointments to the various departments of the Central Kuomintang of the North. The Standing Committee consists of Wang Ching Wei, Chao Pei Lin, Chao Tai Wen, Tao Chih and Chang Chi Pang; the Organisation Department, Wang Ching Wei, Sang Chen, Hsueh Tu Pei, Chao Lu, Mao Ju Chuan, and Fu Jui Lin; the Propaganda Department, Ku Meng Yu, Tan Chen, Tang Chak Yu and Fu Jui Lin; the Overseas Chinese Department, Chen Kung Po, Hsu Chung Chi, Peh Yun Ti, Chen Pi Chun and Hsiung Ke Ku, and the People's Commission, Chen Kung Po, Peh Wen Hui, Chao Lu and Chen Shu Jen.

Chiang Denounced.

The declaration of the enlarged plenary session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Council has been drafted by Wang Ching Wei, and will be officially issued after approval by the plenary session. The declaration discusses the policies of the plenary session, and lays stress on the people's conference advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. It also denounces Chiang Kai Shek as a betrayer of Dr. Sun's principles.

Wang Ching Wei with many leaders of the Reorganisationists and the Shaishan clique left Peiping for Shihchiachwang on Sunday evening to interview Yen Hsi Shan who has lately arrived there. They will proceed with Yen to Chengchow to interview Feng Yu Hsiang in regard to the formation of the new government at Peiping.

It is understood that Yen Hsi Shan is still insisting that Wang Ching Wei should assume the chairmanship of the new government, saying that soldiers should not interfere in politics.

Heavy Casualties.

Latest advices from Shanghai indicate that fighting has broken out afresh between Taian and Yenchow on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The position of the Shansi forces is said to be less favourable. Apparently both sides have sustained heavy casualties and many wounded are being rushed to Hsuehchow from the front. Ten fighting aeroplanes, personally directed by General Chang Wai Cheung, are co-operating with the troops.

Fighting is expected to break out on the Kiaochow Railway between the Shansi forces and Government troops under Han Fu Chu, who has withdrawn his resignation. The troops under Ma Hung Kwei and Li Yun Heng, sent by Chiang Kai Shek to reinforce Han's men, have arrived and will serve on the left and right wings of Han's men who are now prepared to counter-attack. Fighting has been resumed along the Lungtai front but the positions of both sides remain unchanged. On the Peiping-Hankow Railway all is quiet.

S.S. BENLEDI IN PORT.**ON MAIDEN VOYAGE.**

The S.S. Benledi, which arrived in port yesterday, is on her maiden voyage. She left Singapore on July 31, carrying a general cargo. The Captain reports that the ship experienced a fair monsoon on the way up, with smooth seas. The local agents are Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd.

MR. "BILL" ALLEN'S RETIREMENT.**AFTER 36 YEARS WITH THE CABLE CO.****PRESENTATION BY OFFICE COLLEAGUES.**

After 36 years' service with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, Mr. W. A. Allen retired on pension as from August 1. "Bill" Allen, as he is popularly referred to by his friends, and especially by the members of the Craigengower Cricket Club, where he is still a member of the committee, having served in that capacity for the last 16 years, is well-known in the Colony.

This unique record was a matter for congratulation among his office colleagues, who celebrated the occasion with a dinner at the Tai Sam Yuen Restaurant on Sunday. There was a large gathering to propose the health of their guest of honour and to wish him prosperity in his retirement.

In the course of the evening Mr. Allen was presented with a silver cigar box, cigarette case and ash trays, as a token of friendship from his office colleagues. Mention was made of the long service record of the employees in which Mr. Allen was so prominent. Among the local staff present (30 in number) the average service worked out at 20 years. Many changes had taken place during this period; one of which was the replacing of the old Morse system with the present up-to-date instruments.

Services rendered during the war and the strike were also recalled, and a tribute paid to the loyal manner in which the staff carried on, by working day and night in order to maintain an uninterrupted service.

In accepting the gift, Mr. Allen thanked everyone present for their co-operation and kindness during his period of office. He added that the souvenir which they had kindly presented to him would be treasured as remembrances from good friends, and they would also serve to remind him of the happy days spent in the service of the Cable Company.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Tuesday, July 29.—His Excellency, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary and Director of Public Works, inspected the new road extensions at May Road.

Mr. Hornell arrived at Mountain Lodge. The following were the guests at dinner at Mountain Lodge:—H.H. Sir Peter Grain, H.H. Sir Joseph Kemp, Hon. Mr. Alabaster, H.H. Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Bewis, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. M. H. Turner.

Thursday, July 31.—His Excellency presided at the meetings of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

His Excellency, accompanied by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, visited the Kwong Wa Hospital and was received by the directors.

Friday, August 1.—Lady Peel visited the Tsan Yuk Hospital. Mr. Hornell left Mountain Lodge.

Saturday, August 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Wynne-Jones arrived at Mountain Lodge.

Lady Peel gave a small dance.

WOMAN KNIFES CONSTABLE.**KOWLOON HAWKERS IN COURT.**

A husband and wife appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on charges of (a) hawking without a licence, and (b) for assaulting an Indian constable in the course of his duty.

It was stated that the incident occurred at Popular Street when an Indian constable asked the female defendant for her licence. After some argument the husband arrived on the scene and handed his wife a knife. At the same time he said to the constable: "Knite the constable and he will let you go." The woman then struck at the constable inflicting an injury to his left arm. A number of hawkers also set on the constable and tore his shirt and took away his whistle and cap.

His Worship convicted the defendants and fined them \$10 or 14 days' imprisonment each.

SHANGHAI RESIDENT SUED.**TO REPAY HUGE SUM TO NATIVE BANKS.**

Judgment for sums exceeding seven lakhs of dollars was given by Judge Ying in the Shanghai Special District Court last week against Chow Tsz San and Chow Wei Ping, local heirs to the estate of the late Chow Chin, the multi-millionaire dye magnate, in favour of 25 native banks in Chinkiang and Yangchow.

Plaintiffs claimed sums totalling Tls. 514,328.23 and \$5,690.16, alleged to be moneys lent to the deceased's salt hong in Yangchow which went into bankruptcy last March. Counsel in the case were Mr. Wang Ya Ling for plaintiffs; and Mr. Pan Tseng Ya and Mr. Ho Hsien Chang for defendants.

According to plaintiffs, the money was lent to the Yung Chih Hong Salt Hong, Yangchow, just before it became insolvent, on the understanding that defendants, as heirs to the estate of Chow Woo Chin, would make good. After the closing of the hong, a petition was sent to the Ministry of Finance and a delegate was sent to Yangchow to investigate. An order was subsequently issued by the Ministry of Finance directing the creditors to negotiate an amicable settlement so as to prevent a financial crisis which was likely to affect the Government salt enterprises at Yangchow. Defendants, it was alleged, ignored this order and declined to pay the debts.

For the defence, it was stated that the defunct hong was established in 1921 but after it had been reorganized four times, Chow Wei Ping was placed in full control, Chow Tsz San severing all connections with it. However, the latter was prepared to admit indebtedness in the amount claimed if allowed to pay in four instalments. The suspension of the salt hong, mentioned Counsel for the defence, was caused by excessive taxation which also affected other hongs.

Judge Ying entered judgment as stated and authorized plaintiffs to seize defendant's properties pending repayment of the loans.

FATAL FALLS FROM BUILDINGS.**THREE KOWLOON CASES.**

As a result of accidental falls, three Chinese died on Saturday from their injuries.

Chau Sing Chuen (22), after suffering from a fractured skull for two months, died in the Government Civil Hospital. In a report made to the police by the father of the deceased, it was stated that he fell from the second floor of 8, Amoy Street, into the yard below.

While repairing a window at 9, Chancery Lane, a carpenter living at 428, Reclamation Street, fell into the street below. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, but died shortly after.

The third victim was Leung Chi of 457, Shanghai Street, who received terrible injuries when he fell from a second floor and died one hour later at the Kowloon Hospital.

FALSE PRETENCES.**EX-SHROFF GETS THREE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.**

Remarking that it was a serious matter, Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday sentenced a Chinese to three months' hard labour for obtaining \$19.32 from a ginger shop at 230, Shanghai Street, by false pretences. Detective Sergeant Fitches told his Worship that accused was employed by the Kung Cheung vegetable shop as a shroff but was dismissed on July 24 for dishonesty. Just after his dismissal, he was accused went to the ginger shop and collected \$19.32 by falsely representing that he was employed by the Kung Cheung shop. It was afterwards found out and the matter was reported to the police.

On August 2, continued Sergeant Fitches, accused was arrested by a Chinese detective.

SHANGHAI TRAGEDY RECALLED.**INQUEST ON SCOTSMAN.****HOW THE TRAGEDY OCCURRED.**

The inquest on the late Mr. David Gunn, victim of the recent terrible tragedy at Fearon Road sub-station of the Shanghai Power Company, was concluded at H.M. Court last week before Mr. C.G.O. Anderson, Coroner. The inquest had been adjourned until Lu Ping Kwan, switchboard attendant who was badly injured in the same accident, had recovered sufficiently to give evidence.

Lu appeared in the witness box yesterday, the appearance of his head and hands showing what he had been through, although he is not badly disfigured. In reply to questions from the Coroner he told his story.

He was on night duty at Fearon Road sub-station on the night of June 14-15: there were five on duty altogether, including two foreigners, one of whom was Mr. Gunn and one a Russian whose name he did not know.

Every night, at about 8.45 p.m., one of two motors in the room that had been running was shut off. On the morning of June 15, a second motor (in this case motor No. 3) was started up again. The Englishman usually did this, but on this occasion the Russian volunteered to do it.

The Englishman asked "Do you know how to do it?" and the Russian answered "Yes," so the Englishman let him do it.

The Russian then pushed up the "try" switch, and before he pushed it down again he also pushed the "red" switch up, and there was an explosion.

No more evidence was taken, and the Coroner rendered his verdict as follows:

"I find that David Gunn died on June 15, 1930, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, of severe and extensive burns as the result of an explosion in a transformer in the sub-station of the Power Company at Fearon Road."

After yesterday morning's inquest officials of the Power Company asked that the Press place on record the sympathy of the Power Company and deep regret at the tragedy. They stated that nothing of this sort had occurred in the company before and, indeed, they had never heard of anything like it anywhere in the world, the nearest approach being the blowing off of the top of a transformer.

\$1,500,000 SHIP IN PORT.**NEW "EMPERESS" AT HONG KONG.**

This evening a dinner will be given on board the new Canadian Pacific liner, Empress of Japan. A distinguished company has been invited for to-night's function, and to-morrow the vessel will be open for public inspection from 2 till 5 p.m.

This vessel, which has cost \$1,500,000, and takes the place of one of the same name which was less than a fourth its size, is the largest and fastest steamship on the Pacific route. She registers 26,000 tons, and is believed to shorten the journey between Yokohama and London via the Pacific by at least two days—seventeen instead of nineteen.

Painted in gleaming white, luxury has been combined with simplicity. The walls of the public rooms are almost entirely of untouched or merely waxed wood—an example of nature treatment which has also been carried out in the de luxe suites and special staterooms. In the smoking-room, where a warmer note is struck, it has been achieved by an ingenious combination of different woods. The children's room—always the centre of attraction on an ocean-going boat—is built in the form of a red-tiled cottage standing in a painted flower garden, and a fine swimming-bath in green and black marble is reached direct by lift from the gymnasium.

A further feature of interest is the 604 first, second, and third class passengers, has been specially equipped with sleeping accommodation for 648 Asiatics. This is a mark of the progress which the people of Japan and China are making and of the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Company in catering for them.

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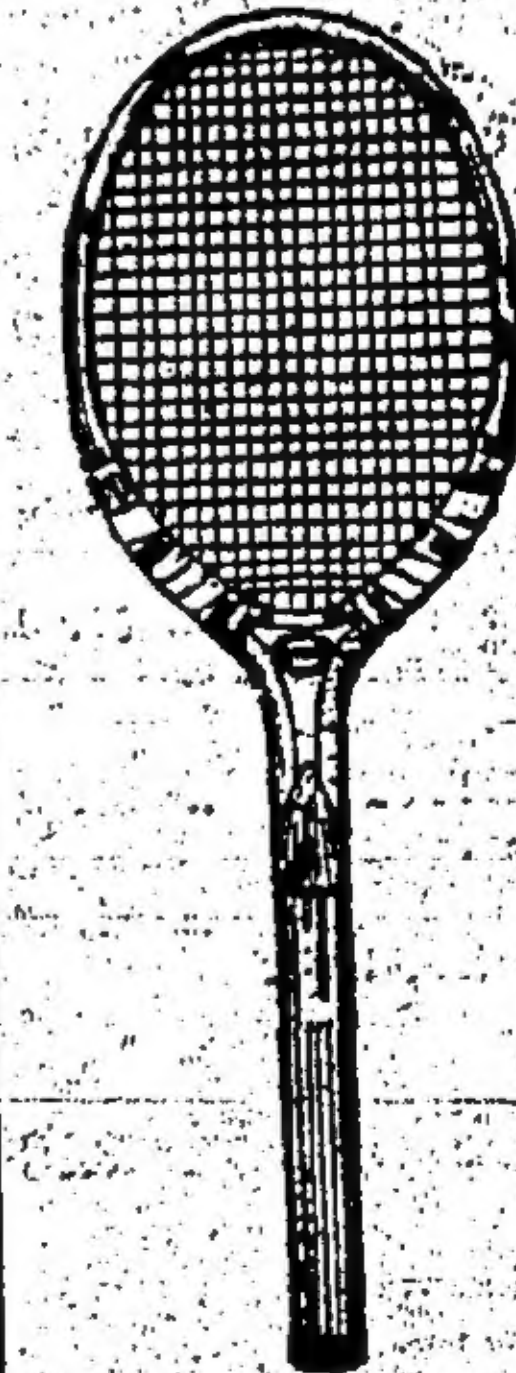
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

BY Mutual Consent the Arrangement whereby Messrs. R. H. KOTTEWALL & CO. were appointed on the 15th December, 1927, to be our AGENTS for Hong Kong TERMINATED on the 31st JULY, 1930.

A & S. HENRY & CO. LTD.,
MANCHESTER.
Hong Kong, 1st August, 1930. [9699]

NOTICE.

BY Mutual Consent the Arrangement whereby We undertook on the 15th December, 1927, to be the AGENTS in Hong Kong for Messrs. A. & S. HENRY & CO. LTD., MANCHESTER, TERMINATED on the 31st JULY, 1930.

R. H. KOTTEWALL & CO.
Hong Kong, 1st August, 1930. [9700]

NOTICE.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED From SATURDAY, 9th AUGUST, 1930, To SATURDAY, 16th AUGUST, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. L. KING,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 17th July, 1930. [9682]

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Sir Arthur Keith's *DARWINISM AND WHAT IT IMPLIES* ... \$1.00
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Sir William Bragg's *CRAFTSMANSHIP AND SCIENCE* ... \$1.00
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Sir Arthur Keith's *CONCERNING MAN'S ORIGIN* ... \$1.00
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E. Westermarck's *THE GOODNESS OF GODS* ... \$1.00
Belief in supernatural beings, character of the gods of
civilized peoples, improvement of the gods.
John Collier's *THE RELIGION OF AN ARTIST* ... \$1.00
Religion, ethics, secular morality, virtues.
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Continuity, heredity, development, evolution, hope.

SOME OUTSTANDING NEW NOVELS ... \$4 each

- CHERI. By Colette.
A typically French novel by the best woman novelist in
France. She has wonderful finesse and genius.
General Crozier's *A BRASS HAT IN NO MAN'S LAND*.
A violently discussed book of to-day which the writer
absolutely ignores, because he is of the opinion that what
he has written is the truth. It is a war book.
Seamark's *THE VANTINE DIAMONDS*.
It is always a joy to read a 'Seamark' novel.
P. G. Wodehouse's *VERY GOOD, JEEVES*.
Mr. Wodehouse has never written with greater sparkle or
vivacity and Jeeves has never been more superb.
Edgar Wallace's Latest Thriller *WHITE FACE*.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hong Kong)

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.30 p.m., stated:—

Depressions are central over N. China, Tongking and to the S.E. of the Loochoos. There are indications of a typhoon forming to the E. of Luzon.

Local Forecast:—S.E. winds; moderate; fair.

BIRTHS.

AGREN.—On July 24, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. AGREN, a son.

BREDE.—On July 26, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. BREDE, a son.

KARANJIA.—On July 23, at the St. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. N. J. KARANJIA, a son.

NOLL.—On July 30, to Dr. and Mrs. KURT NOLL, a son.

WALL.—On July 29, at Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. A. D. WALL, a daughter.

DEATHS.

COUSLAND.—On July 7, at Victoria, B.C., PHILIP BRUNELSCHE COUSLAND, M.B., C.M., LE D.

NEWTON.—On July 26, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, KENNETH FORMAN NEWTON, aged six months. The dearly loved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. NEWTON.

WILSON.—On July 23, at Portsmouth, Hants, THOMAS MILLER WILSON (late of Shanghai Municipal Police), in his 71st year.

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 5, 1930.

LIFE ON A DOLLAR A DAY.

Not many of the coolies who carry chairs and pull rickshaws are regular readers of newspapers. The cheapest of our Chinese contemporaries costs three cents, and the others five, and men of the class mentioned have little money to spare for such luxuries (to them) as newspapers. Consequently, few of them appear to know that their affairs have been recently discussed—though very briefly—in public. The Colonial Secretary, at the Legislative Council meeting last week, told Dr. KOTTEWALL that the Government sees no reason to consider the question of revising the present scale of fares. Mr. HALIFAX recalled the fact that the scale was raised six years ago, and appeared to think that observation effectively answered any suggestion of a further increase. But a good many salaries have been increased since 1924, including the Colonial Secretary's own increment. His further reference to the recent reduction in the cost of licences for public rickshaws in Hong Kong does not meet the case either. From the information we have obtained it appears that these coolies are just making a bare living, and no more. Some details—obtained firsthand and carefully checked—will interest and possibly surprise many of our readers to whom the facts are unfamiliar.

Take the case of the chair-coolie. It costs four dollars a month to hire a chair, this amount being divided between the two men. They usually arrange with another couple to work two twelve-hour shifts, and their earnings range from 60 cents to \$3 per day, divided equally between the two bearers. This shows an average of \$27 per month per man, but the figure varies considerably. Wet weather means much more business; cool and dry weather means less. Food costs at least 40 cents a day, and a man, more likely 50 cents—which is \$15 a month, and a bed in the coolie-lodging houses in Elgin, Peel, and Aberdeen Streets costs about 10 cents, or \$3 a month. This gives a total monthly expenditure on

hire of chair, food, and lodging of \$19, with estimated earnings of \$27. There is a monthly balance of \$8 after meeting the bare necessities of existence, and out of that sum the chair-coolie has to pay for his quarterly licence and allow for occasional fines at the police-court for some minor traffic offence. How much he puts away in a savings-bank we do not know, but can guess. One man, asked what happens when he fell ill, replied quite seriously:—"We have no time to be ill!"

Now for the rickshawman—admittedly a most exasperating person at times, but a very great convenience at others. He pays a dollar a day of 24 hours for the hire of his rickshaw, but if he can make arrangements with a friend they split the cost of hiring and work in two twelve-hour shifts. Most of these men, frequent lodging-houses around Wanchai and Causeway Bay, where they pay about ten cents a night—or day—for one of about thirty beds squeezed into a small house. Food costs about 50 cents a day, making a total monthly expenditure of about \$33, plus cost of licence and reserve against fines for idling and such offences. Earnings vary very considerably, bad weather, of course, being good from the rickshawman's point of view. His takings appear to range from 50 cents to \$1.50 a day, giving an average of about a dollar—not enough to cover the expenses as estimated! Either he spends less than 50 cents a day on food, or he must earn more than a dollar, but in either case it is only a meagre existence—and this in spite of the fact that fares were raised in 1924. Owing to the much higher cost of hiring their vehicles, the rickshawmen are considerably worse off than the chairmen, and moreover there is much more competition from rival pullers.

In view of these facts—and we have every reason to believe that the information here given is reliable—there seems to be a very good case for revising the existing scale of fares, in spite of the Colonial Secretary's opinion to the contrary. These men have a very hard life, exposed to all weathers, and working long hours. So long as the authorities permit them to pursue their calling under licence, they should be allowed to charge fares which will give them a reasonable margin over the cost of bare necessities. The rickshawman particularly has to meet very keen competition these days. He is being rapidly driven off the main roads by the taxi, tram, and motor-bus. That the further additions to his number are not welcomed is understandable, but surely that is not the real reason for refusing to raise fares? The increase in the cost of living since 1924 affects these coolies just as it affects the rest of the community, and seeing that compensation for H.C.L. has become so general, it is most unfair to deny them the opportunity of similar relief.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

Tucked away in a corner of the latest issue of the *Government Gazette* is a request addressed to the public by the Colonial Secretary. Thanks to the local Press, the request has been given that wider publicity which is necessary to make it effective. "The public is requested not to call the Observatory by telephone when a black typhoon signal is hoisted," and the public is also informed where the latest information concerning typhoons is regularly displayed for their inspection. All this is quite in order, and no exception can be taken to the attitude of the authorities in regard to individuals making—or wishing to make—enquiries for the latest news regarding the movements of a typhoon. At such times the officers at the Observatory have their hands full. They have no time to talk with anxious mothers whose children have gone for a picnic to Castle Peak, nor with wives whose husbands may be out at Fanling.

When a typhoon is known to be heading for Hong Kong, the Observatory staff naturally want the lines 'cleared in order to enable information to be passed without delay to the Harbour Office, the Water Police, and others directly concerned with the safety of shipping.

While fully admitting the reasonableness of the rule which forbids private inquiries being answered by the Observatory at such critical times, we are of opinion that the regulation should be relaxed in favour of the Press. An inquiry for information by a representative of a newspaper is not a personal inquiry to satisfy any selfish interest. It is a request for information on behalf of the community, and in replying to such inquiries the Observatory officials would not be wasting their admittedly valuable time, but be co-operating with a very valuable medium for passing information promptly on to the public, thereby supplementing the Observatory's own efforts at publicity. We can think of no reason why the Press should not be permitted to engage in telephonic communication with the Observatory at all times. The more critical the situation, the more reason for giving wide publicity to the latest information available. It might quite easily happen that news of an alarming—or possibly reassuring—nature would be in the possession of the Observatory five minutes before the papers must go to press. If that information were given by telephone to the newspapers asking for it, it would be promptly broadcast to the public—and not everybody has a wireless set to pick up the hourly bulletin given out by radio. It might be necessary to take precautions against unauthorised persons making use of the name of a newspaper and so obtaining information improperly, but this trick could be very easily prevented. We suggest, then, that the officials at the Observatory be instructed to reply at all times to all Press inquiries concerning typhoon movements, and to make full use of the machinery which is freely at their disposal for making authentic weather reports widely and quickly known.

★ News and Views ★

The Prussian Ministry of the Interior formally denies the report widely broadcast in the world Press to the effect that the Berlin police have been fitted out with gas pistols for use in street riots or against political demonstrators. It is pointed out that only a very small number of such pistols have been purchased by the police, that they can be used only within a confined space and are being issued only to special officers charged with arresting dangerous criminals known to be armed and indoors. The gas used leaves no ill trace on the health and merely produces a temporary incapacity.

The strike of the fishery seamen at Hamburg is assuming larger proportions and threatens to paralyze the fishing trade. Seven of Hamburg's largest trawlers could not go to sea on account of the strike.

A tax transfer has revealed that the estate of the late ex-Senator Chauncey Depeu exceeded a value of G. \$17,000,000. Yale University will receive G. \$1,000,000 from the Depeu estate, by terms of the will. The widow is to receive half of the residue. There were three other large bequests and many of small size.

A scientific institute for the study and teaching of questions connected with co-operative agricultural work will be organized in Moscow shortly. Within the present year a first batch of hundred peasants from co-operative farms will be enrolled as students of the new institute.

The disclosure was made last week by Mr. Charles Tuttle, U.S. District Attorney here, that he had spent the sum of G. \$15,000 during the last three months in collecting evidence for "the biggest racketeering raid in the history of the United States." Mr. Tuttle indicated that his evidence had come wholly from European sources. None, he said, came out of the Far East.

It was suggested at an Isleworth (Middlesex) inquest that a prick from the thorn of a rose caused the death of Mrs. Winifred May Geach, aged 63. Mr. Geach stated that on June 28 his wife complained that her thumb was painful. She was very fond of flowers, and he thought that she had pricked herself with a thorn. She died at the West Middlesex Hospital on July 7. Medical evidence showed that death was due to heart failure after a septic hand and toxæmia. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

Sigora Elvira Puccini, widow of the great composer, died from heart failure at Milan last month at the age of seventy.

Four hundred and fifty Negro women, who lost their sons or husbands in the war declined to sail for France recently to visit the graves because the War Department segregated them from the white mothers and provided inferior accommodation. Protests have been made to President Hoover, that whilst death knew no colour line, negro women on pilgrimage to the tombs of their loved ones are "to be herded like cattle," and a number of the women in a manifesto to the President declared: "We who are coloured are insulted by the implication that we are not fit to travel with the other bereaved ones."

The Rev. J. Pyddoke, rector of Pleasley, near Mansfield, who is 60, piloted a plane overhead, and did various air stunts including looping the loop and side stalling while a garden party was being held in the rectory grounds.

A devoted father's self-denial to assist a clever son was disclosed at an inquest at Liverpool last month on Mr. Joseph Lunt, aged sixty, of Alderson-road, Wavertree, a railway foreman, who was killed during shunting operations. Mr. Lunt was entitled to retire on pension but continued to work because he wanted to help his son over his examination period. The son, Joseph Albert Lunt, secured his degree of Bachelor of Science a few days previously. There were rejoicings in the family and the father expressed his readiness to retire owing to the boy's success. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

A soldier, who wanted cigarettes pulled the communication cord of a fast train from Liverpool Street to Southend, when near Romford, Essex, station. He was fined £1.

Charles Edward Street, aged forty-six, company quartermaster sergeant in the Second Cavalry Divisional Train, R.A.S.C. (Territorial), was at Birkenhead police-court sent to prison for a month for embezzling £16 16s. belonging to the battalion and falsifying accounts.

The Danish Government are about to establish a new Ministry whose function it is to be to educate the Danish people to drink less alcohol. Propaganda, in the view of the Danish Government, will have a more sobering effect on Denmark than Prohibition.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

The Hon. M. Queson, the famous Filipino statesman, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday by the s.s. President McKinley. He is accompanied by members of his family.

A fatal accident occurred in Mongkok on Saturday when a Chinese youth was knocked down by a lorry at the junction of Nathan Road and Argyle Street. The unfortunate lad was removed to Kowloon Hospital where he died three hours later.

For stealing 14 iron bars from the Gloucester Building, a Chinese was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. It was stated by Sergeant Humphreys that accused was caught in Nathan Road carrying the bars in a basket covered with straw.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on a charge of possessing 49 *pu pin* tickets. It was stated that the accused was arrested in a barber's shop in Kowloon City following a raid made by the police. Defendant was fined \$50 or in default one month's hard labour.

The rifling of a safe of the Radio Supply Company, of 185, Des Vaux Road Central, resulting in a considerable sum of money being stolen, was reported to the police by the manager of the firm. He mentioned that on Saturday morning someone stole from his jacket pocket a wallet containing \$10 and a bunch of keys, which included the safe keys. Subsequently he discovered that the thief had made use of the keys and had taken away a sum of \$404.94.

Mr. C. Armstrong, A.D.C., to the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, accompanied by Mrs. Armstrong, arrived yesterday by s.s. President McKinley. On the same steamer was the Rev. J. O'Doherty, Archbishop of Manila.

In addition to the cinema programme to-day at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, there will be a special attraction in the dancing of Rowina and Dandolo. These two are acrobatic dancers who have come to the East on a short tour, after starring at the Police Bergerie, Moulin Rouge, and other principal Continental Theatres. They will provide a welcome variation in the usual cinema entertainment.

A 16-year-old Chinese girl, who told the Police that she had left her parents in Canton to come to the Colony for adventure, is being looked after by officials of the S.C.A. and the Po Leung Kuk. Found wandering aimlessly at the Railway Station at Kowloon, the girl attracted the attention of a police searcher, who handed her over to departmental officials. The girl is being lodged in the Po Leung Kuk, and attempts are being made to get into communication with her parents.

Being an acrobat, even a motion-picture acrobat, is no joke, according to the combined opinion of Mae Clarke, Robert Ames, and William Harrigan, the leading trio in the Fox Movietone talking production of "Nix On Dames," now being shown at the Queen's Theatre. The story requires them to be tumblers in fact as well as in name, and to do their stunts in front of the merciless camera, which permits of no faking. Fortunately, however, while none of the three were ever professional acrobats, they have all had extensive training as dancers.

Looking Back 25 Years.

As Chow Chi was walking along Queen's Road Central on Thursday a coolie stopped him and informed him that the back of his coat was unclean. While Chow was straining his neck to catch a glimpse of the unclean part, the coolie who accosted him and two others quickly went through his pockets. They were decamping when the complainant's first acquaintance was arrested by an Indian constable who had seen the trick. The other two coolies escaped. The man arrested was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, August 5, 1905.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The decision given in the Strathmore collision case stands out prominently from among its fellows because of the principle it establishes that, when a foreign steamer and a native junk come into collision, the latter may be found in the wrong. The judgments of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hong Kong have hitherto upheld the contrary doctrine, and with such frequency and consistency that foreign ship-owners and shipmasters have been driven to a verge of despair. Considering in what large numbers native craft swarm on the coast of China, the comparative rarity of collisions in that locality is truly surprising. The fact bearing the most comforting testimony to the skill and carefulness of commanders and officers of foreign vessels trading in these waters. Notwithstanding this fact, the rule has hitherto been that whenever a disaster arises, the foreign ship has invariably been held wholly or in part to blame.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, August 5, 1900.

CHANGSHA REDS.

APPARENTLY MAKING FOR KIANGSI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, August 4. The Communists still have their machine-gun nests in the northern part of Changsha, but their main body has moved towards the east and taken Liuyang.

Apparently they are making for Kiangsi rather than marching on Hankow.

RECAPTURE OF CHANGSHA IMMINENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 4. Foreign reports state that General Ho Chien's troops near Changsha have recaptured the island on which the foreign settlement is situated, and that they are preparing to cross to the native city.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao.)

Hunan Troops Attack Changsha.

HANKOW, August 4.

The Hunanese troops, under Governor Ho Chien, about 7,000 in number, are attacking the Communists at Changsha.

Co-operating with them are the gunboats Yungshing and Hsienming.

Changsha Recaptured.

LATER.

It is understood that Ho Chien's troops have recaptured Changsha, and that the Communists are retreating in two directions towards Pingliu and Siangyin.

Communist Menace at Hankow.

In view of the Communist menace, the authorities at Hankow are taking vigorous measures for safeguarding peace and order in the three cities of Wuhan.

General Ho Ying Ching is in full charge of the maintenance of peace and order at Hankow. General Chien Ta Chun that of Wuchang, and General Ho Kuo Kuang of Hanyang.

The populace of Wuhan have become less apprehensive.

Fortifications have been erected at Fangtze against the possible threat to Wuhan by the Communist forces from Changsha.

Damage to Foreign Property.

Mr. Li Fong, who was dispatched by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to investigate the damage to foreign property by the Communists at Changsha, has arrived here. He is leaving very shortly for Changsha.

Foreign Residents' Losses.

NANKING, August 4.

In an interview with Press representatives, Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that foreign residents at Changsha have sustained but insignificant losses.

The Ministry has received no protests from the Powers, except Japan.

Dr. Wang added that the Government has spared no pains to afford full protection to foreign residents in China, and it is not expected that any untoward incidents will arise.

Foreigners Evacuate Nanchang.

KIUKIANG, August 4.

With the exception of two or three missionaries, all foreign residents at Nanchang (the provincial capital of Kiangsi) have evacuated in view of the menace by the Reds under Chu Tak and Mo Chak Tung, numbering over 20,000.

Nanchang is defended by 8,000 Kiangsi troops under Chang Kai Chan.

The populace has wired Nanking for reinforcements.

Trenches are being dug outside the city.

The populace are apprehensive, as it is reported that the Reds are nearing the city.

MISS GERTRUDE RUGG SAFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 4. The China Inland Mission learns that Miss Gertrude Rugg, who was cut off in an adjacent village when the Reds captured Changsha, is safe at Ssangtao, 20 miles south of Changsha.

ALLIED ARMIES' TASK IN SHANTUNG.

CONFIDENT OF DRIVING OUT INVADERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, August 4. The Northern leaders are bitterly commenting on the fact that a large part of the force landed at Tsingtao is Hunanese while Hunan is being overrun with Communists.

The allies, however, feel confident that they can drive out the invaders, as they state that Han Fu Chu's troops have already joined them, and others have surrendered, while they claim that Liu Chen Nien has definitely thrown in his lot with the North and has sent troops who participated in the capture of Tsingchow and Weihai.

Fighting is reported to be going on between the Shansi troops and the remnants of Han Fu Chu's forces at Changling.

TIENTSIN-PUKOW FRONT.

NANKING FORCES READY TO ADVANCE.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 4. There has been a fresh development of the military situation on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front.

The Government troops have pushed forward and are now ready to advance on Tientsin.

The Shansi troops have sustained heavy casualties, and their position is reported to be most unfavourable.

LOCUST PEST AND PLAGUE AT KAIFENG.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 4. Kaifeng, the provincial capital of Honan, is now suffering from a pest of locusts which has done considerable damage to the rice crops, and the populace has appealed for help.

Plague is now prevalent between Kaifeng and Chengchow. The Red Cross are actively engaged fighting the scourge.

ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT ENDS.

WHEEL TYRE PUNCTURE CAUSES CRASH.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

HARBOR GRACE, August 3. The monoplane in which Mr. John Mears and Mr. Henry Brown are attempting a record round the world flight crashed when taking off from here to-day.

The plane started in darkness aided only by flares. It was moving rapidly when one of the tyres of the landing wheels punctured and the plane swung round at a tangent. It crashed into some trees and was smashed to pieces.

Both Brown and Mears escaped unhurt, however.

ESPERANTO CONFERENCE.

LINK BETWEEN WORKERS IN EAST AND WEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 3. Esperanto as a means of bridging the gulf between the workers of the East and West was advocated by Mr. Hu Yue Tse, of Shanghai, when he spoke at the International Workers' Esperanto Conference in London.

Mr. Hu declared that the greatest barrier separating Chinese workers from the workers of the West was the question of language.

The British Labour Party Artists' Club in Moscow sent messages to the 500 delegates, including various European contingents, and also Japanese and Chinese.

U.S. SCRAPS THREE BATTLESHIPS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, August 3. In accordance with the terms of the London Naval Treaty, the Navy Department has decided to scrap the battleships Utah, Wyoming and Florida before October 1, saving at least \$4,000,000 a year.

WANG CHING WEI'S CONFERENCES.

VISITS TO YEN HSI SHAN AND FENG YU HSIANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEIPING, August 4. Wang Ching Wei left Peiping on a visit to Chih Chiao Huang last night, accompanied by other politicians.

After a meeting with Yen Hsi Shan, the party will proceed to the South for a conference with Feng Yu Hsiang.

THE LOAD LINE CONFERENCE.

CONVENTION SIGNED BY 27 NATIONS.

UNIFORM RULES.

The International Load Line Conference, which opened in London on May 20, concluded its sitting recently, when an International Load Line Convention was adopted and signed unanimously by the representatives of the following 27 Governments:

Australia, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the United States of America.

The President of the Conference, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry F. Oliver, proposed the adoption of the Convention, and in the course of an address summarizing the results of the Conference said that the rules and recommendations of the British Load Line Committee, 1927-1929, which were accepted as a basis for discussion, had been examined by the members in detail in the light of experience gained in loading, navigating, and operating ships all over the world, in differing circumstances, and in all seasons of the year. The result of this examination was embodied in the rules for determining the maximum load lines of merchant ships that were included in the Convention, and those rules represented the unanimous opinion of the technical and nautical representatives attending the Conference.

International Experience.

In the same way they had examined the experience gained by the nations who had for many years been loading their timber-carrying ships and their tankers under special conditions. The Conference had embodied the conclusions at which they had arrived in the rules for those types of ships which appeared in the Convention. For both classes they were satisfied on both technical grounds and in the light of the experience of years that deeper loading to the extent prescribed was fully justified, subject to the conditions they had laid down.

They had made provision for special types of ships possessing constructional features, similar to those of the tankers, which afforded extra invulnerability against the sea. In general the rules, as the Conference had framed them, provided for increases of freeboards in the winter months, particularly in the smaller classes of ships, and they defined in detail, and with far greater precision than any rules now in existence, the methods to be employed to secure the effective closing of openings in the weather decks and in the sides of the ships, and for the protection of the crew.

The Conference had carefully examined and revised the Zones and Seasonal Areas that regulated the loading limits of all ships.

New and Existing Ships.

They had, Sir Henry proceeded, applied the new rules in full to all new ships that was, to ships the keels of which were laid on and after July 1, 1932. They had imposed on all existing ships, which were not brought voluntarily under the new rules, the rules of 1906, subject to the condition that, in addition, they complied, so far as was reasonable and practicable, with the conditions laid down in regard to new ships for the effective closing of openings in the weather decks and in the sides of the ship, and for the protection of the crew.

From the administrative point of view, each nation ratifying the Convention would be bound to take all such steps as might be necessary to make effective the load lines prescribed by the rules. On the other hand, each nation would accept an International Load Line Certificate issued, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, by the nation to which the ship belonged, as having the same force as the certificates issued by them to their own ships.

(Continued on next column.)

UPPER SIND FLOOD PERIL.

QUETTA COMMUNICATION IMPOSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KARACHI, August 4. The flood peril in the Upper Sind is unabated.

Two hundred square miles are submerged, and the canal has been breached.

The water is rushing towards Aurangabad, and the railway between Habikot and Ruk is momentarily expected to be washed away.

Communication with Quetta is impossible within a month.

There have been several cases of looting and lawlessness in the flooded areas.

There have been a large number of casualties resulting from a Hindu-Muslim fracas at Sukkur, where axes and knives were freely used.

TEXTILE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

100,000 WORKERS AFFECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LILLE, August 3. The executive of the Textile Workers' Trade Union has decided to call a strike to-morrow for increased wages and as a protest against the workers' contribution under the National Insurance Act.

About 100,000 workers are involved.

Some of them might feel disappointed that upon some particular points their own particular views had not prevailed, but they had met one another throughout their discussions with the utmost frankness. They had, as the president of the Conference of 1929 said, pooled their knowledge and tested it by the experience of all, and they must all realize how much more could be accomplished by joint action to attain the object for which they had all been working—the promotion of safety of life and property at sea. At the closing session of the Conference of 1929, Senator Rio, in an eloquent speech, referred to the Convention that was then adopted as "a great charter." That Convention did not establish international standards fixing the loading limits for merchant ships generally. It had been their aim and purpose to complete the work in the spirit that actuated the Conference of 1929; and if, as he hoped and believed, they had accomplished that aim, they would in the two Conventions have indeed a national overseas carrying trade of the world on a basis of safety such as had never hitherto been attained.

At the conclusion of the Conference the President of the Board of Trade said that six weeks ago it was his privilege to welcome the members at the beginning of their work, and it was now his pleasant duty to congratulate them on its conclusion. The task before them was to draw up uniform loading rules which should be binding on the ships of all nations in all the seas of the world, and that task they had accomplished. It was not an easy matter to determine the right point to which ships of different size and strength and build should be allowed, under different conditions, to load; but it was imperative that it should be done, for if they loaded ships too deeply there was the risk of damage and danger, whereas, on the other hand, if they compelled ships to load too lightly they shut out cargo which could safely be carried and thereby added to the cost of every commodity carried by sea.

Board of Trade Opinion.

To determine what the right point should be, an enormous amount of work had been done and experience gained, in this and other countries. They had been able to avail themselves of this experience, and they had had with them leading experts from all the principal maritime nations of the world. They had worked hard and had produced a set of rules which were a marked advance on anything which had preceded them. He was glad to think that these would not only lead to great justice as between ship and ship and nation and nation, but to even greater attention being paid to the safety of the ships and of those who sailed in them. No one pretended that the work was perfect, or that it was the final link in the chain of development. They themselves expressly provided for the modification of their rules as further knowledge and experience were gained. But they did not overrate the work done here; they must not underrate it. It was a great thing that they had done, to establish for the first uniform loading rules, which means uniform safety rules, for all the cargo ships of the world. He very heartily congratulated them on its accomplishment.

DUCHESS OF YORK'S BIRTHDAY.

SIGNIFICANT GATHERING AT GLAMIS CASTLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 4. The Duchess of York's thirtieth birthday to-day is being spent quietly at Glamis Castle, where Sir Henry Simson, the famous obstetric surgeon, arrived yesterday.

Sir Henry Simson was one of the consultant surgeons who were present at the birth of Princess Elizabeth.

The Home Secretary, Mr. J. R. Clynes, has received an intimation to be present at Glamis Castle to-morrow.

GERMAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

SUBORDINATION OF SMALL ISSUES.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT STAFF REDUCTIONS.

Berlin, July 29.—The extraordinary importance of the forthcoming general elections and the seriousness of the political and economic situation are daily becoming more evident in the absence from the election campaign of the mass of small issues usually forming a large part of electioneering speeches and articles in the party press.

In this respect, two highly symptomatic and important events occurred to-day, one being a warning issued by the leaders of the Clerical Centre Party to the Social Democratic Party, and the other a memorandum submitted to the Government by the Federation of Employees in connection with the threatened dismissal of a very large number of workers by some of the leading industrial undertakings. As regards the first, the warning, which was signed by the two party leaders, Dr. Kaas and Hess, bluntly declares that if the Social Democrats do not alter their attitude of unrelenting opposition to the Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, who himself is a member of the Clerical Centre Party, they will have to do without that party's help in the Prussian Government coalition and Diet. Since the stability of republicanism in Germany is generally believed to rest mainly on its key-position in Prussia, and since the coalition of the Left and Centre, comprising the Social Democrats, the Democrats and the Clerical Centre Party, in Prussia commands but a small majority, the threat, if seriously meant, has a great deal of weight and danger behind it, particularly as Mr. Hess is the leader of the Centre Party in the Prussian Diet.

Wage Cuts and Dismissals.

The memorandum of the Federation of Employees, on the other hand, was caused by the fact that political circles connected with the so-called bourgeois parties view with some concern the action of a number of leading firms especially in the metal and electrical industries in closing the opening of the electoral campaign for a move to enforce wage cuts and wholesale dismissals. The example set by the firm of Siemens which served notices of dismissal on 7,000 employees, or 10 per cent. of the entire number of its Berlin staff, was during the last few days followed by the German General Electric (A. E. G.), the Bergmann electric works, the Borsig machine works and a number of other prominent German firms who set the trade unions before the alternative either of agreeing by midday on Thursday next to wage cuts or facing the dismissal of a considerable portion of their employees.

It is understood that the trade unions are resolved to oppose any wage cuts as they declare that the present wages are the minimum needed by the workers to make both ends meet. The same is being argued in the memorandum of the Federation of Employees which is the strongest organization of its kind in Germany and traditionally very moderate in its economic demands as well as in its political principles.

Warning of Danger.

The Federation, however, thought that it was urgent to call the attention of the Government to the dangers involved in the action of the industrialists as, apart from the effect on the national finances which such dismissals would have by throwing thousands more on the already very meagre resources of the unemployment insurance, it is inferred that it may tend to accentuate the movement of the extremists to the radical extremists on both wings, a development which would further delay the stabilization of the political and economic life of the nation.

ROUND EUROPE AIR RACE.

RESULT OF TECHNICAL TESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, August 4. Captain Broad (Gipsy Moth) is still ahead as the result of the technical tests hitherto held in the round Europe air race with 319 points. The German Morzik (BFW), who won last year's race, is second with 318 points, and Poss (Klemm) is third with 317 points.

Captain Broad obtained 27 points in the test flight over 304 kilometres, in which the competitors had to use the least petrol possible. He used 35.04 kilograms, compared with the Germans' 22.36 and 22.75, respectively, who were awarded the maximum of 30 points.

The landing tests over 30-foot obstacles take place to-day.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE.

EFFECTS OF IMPROVED RELATIONS.

HOW GREATER PROGRESS COULD BE MADE.

Mr. Saul G. Bron, chairman of the Russian Trade Delegation in England, in a statement issued in London last month said:

The resumption of diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, which coincided with the radical reorganization of the foreign trade of the U.S.S.R., the resumption of normal trading relations, the establishment of embassies in the capitals of both countries, and finally the signing of the provisional trade agreement, have changed the attitude of the financial and industrial circles in Moscow towards trade with Great Britain, and this has materialized during the last nine months of the Soviet financial year in a large extension of the trade turnover between both countries.

Russian Orders for Britain.

During the period from October 1, 1929, up to the end of June, 1930, the Soviet trading organizations, including co-operative societies, have placed orders in Great Britain for more than £14,000,000, as against £3,100,000 in the same period of the preceding year. The growth of Soviet purchases in this country has affected to a considerable extent the products of engineering, electrical, chemical, and other branches of British industry which are engaged in the manufacture of plant and equipment of various kinds. During the above-mentioned period the orders placed in Great Britain for different kinds of machinery reached £6,500,000, as against £2,000,000 in the preceding year.

Soviet orders for different raw materials, such as rubber, metals, fertilisers, and various articles of food such as sugar, which after the break in 1927 were diverted to other countries, are now to a substantial extent placed in this country.

The improvement in the political and trading relations between the Soviet Union and this country has not only resulted in an expansion of trade, but has changed the Soviet attitude in regard to the utilisation of British shipping. In the current navigation period which began in May, the Soviet trading organisations have chartered a far greater number of English ships, and between 85 per cent and 75 per cent of all freights which will be paid during the current navigation period up to February, 1931, will go to British shipowners.

It is also of importance to know that several agreements are at present being negotiated to secure the technical co-operation of British firms in constructing new factories in the U.S.S.R. which will act as an important stimulus for a further extension of trade between both countries.

Trade and the Banks.

The Soviet organisations are now negotiating with many leading English steel and iron firms. The question of a financial basis for Anglo-Soviet trade and strengthening thereby the competitive power of the Soviet market. It has been mentioned very often by leading English industrialists and financiers that the lack of a strong financial background has greatly handicapped English industry in her fight for foreign markets.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AUGUST THE FOURTH

THOUSANDS SUFFERING TORTURES OF HELL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 4. To-day, the sixteenth anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the Great War, Sir Frederick Milner, President of the Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Society, appeals for contributions to the Society, which helps mentally disabled and neurasthenics among ex-servicemen.

Sir Frederick Milner points out that "in our midst there are approximately 100,000 sailors and soldiers suffering the tortures of hell as the result of war service."

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT THE ARGENTINE.

BRITISH EMPIRE INDUSTRIES FAIR NEXT YEAR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BUENOS AIRES, August 3. The British Ambassador has informed President Irigoyen, that the Prince of Wales will attend the opening of the British Empire Industries Fair in the Argentine in 1931.

CONDITIONS BETTER IN ITALY.

RELIEF FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.

Rome, July 29.—Latest reports from the earthquake region indicate that the work of clearing the debris is now progressing rapidly, thanks to the heroic efforts of the military as well as of the civilian and Red Cross workers.

The chief of the Italian Red Cross, the Duchess of Osta, despite the continued intense heat and her delicate health is visiting the remotest hamlets in an endeavour to bring comfort to the victims. Food supplies are now said to be adequate. Everywhere temporary camps have been erected for the homeless, being filled with a motley gathering of rich and poor alike, all settling now down to the daily routine work necessitated by the situation.

With the return to Rome of the King who presented 100,000 lire to the relief fund Premier Mussolini who has been working day and night will now leave for the stricken area in order to supervise the relief work personally.

U.S. PRESIDENT DEFENDS COMMISSIONS.

BEST BRAINS OF COUNTRY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS.

Washington, July 29.—Unmoved by the numerous criticisms which have recently been launched at the Administration's policy of appointing many commissions of investigation, President Hoover to-day declared that "the best brains of the country" were needed to investigate pressing problems and find solutions.

The President pointed to the fact that the late ex-President Roosevelt, during his period as Chief Executive, created 107 commissions. The late ex-President Taft created 63. The late ex-President Wilson created 160, with 44 for the Harding Administration. Even ex-President Coolidge, whose tactics in many ways are supposed to have been the opposite of those of Mr. Hoover, had a record of having created 118 commissions.

"Thus there is nothing new in the commission idea," Mr. Hoover declared, "intimating that his policy would continue as heretofore."

German and American firms which, with the active support of their banks, have gone very far to meet foreign requirements with regard to finance, have established themselves firmly on many markets, the Soviet market not being an exception.

By creating a financial basis for Anglo-Soviet trade similar to that which was successfully applied in a number of great and small countries in Europe in their trade with the U.S.S.R., and which provides a Government guarantee and banking co-operation, the competitive power of British industrialists in the Soviet market would be considerably strengthened and the Soviet purchases in this country could easily reach next year the amount of £40,000,000 to £50,000,000.

Sports News

"JUMPING FROGS" OF JAPAN.

WEIRD WRESTLING GAMES DESCRIBED.

CONTESTANTS HUGE OF FRAME AND BIG EATERS.

Wrestling is, *par excellence*, the greatest of Japan's national sports, and, when the wrestling season is on, as now, all other topics of conversation are relegated to temporary oblivion, and every interest in focused on the respective champions and their chances to the exclusion of all else. Partisan feeling at this time runs very high and not a few cracked heads result through vigorous advocacy of the contenders for the championship trophy. Newspapers, by means of extra and huge bill-boards, keep the vast majority, who, for one reason or another, cannot witness the classic event, informed of the progress of the contest, the names of the outstanding contestants being run up on these boards in proportion to the points gained, while in more recent years, the radio has also been pressed into service in a manner not dissimilar to that in which boxing contests are reported to eager and anxious "fans" in Western lands.

For days before the annual contests start, excitement runs high, and during the wrestling season, long queues assemble before the wrestling amphitheatre, often from the small hours of the morning, eager to secure a position of vantage within. Foreign spectators may be counted on the fingers of one hand being for the most part newspapermen who are completely lost amongst the thousands of expectant, palpitating and chattering Japanese spectators. Every seat is occupied and even standing room is at a premium.

Enter the Wrestlers.

A bell rings and the wrestlers enter approaching the arena from the east and the west, for the wrestlers are divided into two camps—have been for generations—the Eastern Camp and the Western Camp are no more necessarily from the east or the west of the country, respectively, than are the Irish Fusiliers all Irishmen.

They walk into the ring practically naked, except for a circle of purple silk, adorned with fringes, looking for all the world like a hula skirt. Loud applause greets them, and one is simply amazed at their wonderful physique. Such loins, groins and bellies! Such legs and arms! Such gorgeous muscles! The wrestlers, like blue-blooded colts, respond to the shouts of admiration, approbation and approval from the audience by prancing about, kicking their legs, flexing their muscles and adopting every pose calculated to show off their bodies to perfection.

Salt is then scattered about and around the arena by ushers as well as by the wrestlers themselves who throw the salt over their left shoulders. This is supposed to purify the arena as well as to bring good luck, and the little circle where the feats of strength are presently to be waged takes on an appearance as though a thin, light snow had fallen. The names of the contestants are then read out in the order in which they are to meet, to each name being tacked on a brief account of the distinguished conquests made in the past. Then all march around the sanded and salted arena, looking as though they had just stepped out of the pages of Gilbert and Sullivan's light opera.

The Tussle Commences.

The tussle now begins. Contestant faces contestant—a pair at a time. Each crouches on his haunches reminding one of the huge "jumping frogs" of Mark Twain, watching each other with lynx-eyes, and preparing to take full advantage of any false start or rather pretence to—and on his

HAPPY VALLEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULTS OF SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

The Happy Valley championship, held under the auspices of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club on Sunday, was won by Mr. W. M. Thompson with a score of 75+79, making a total of 154. His score was tied by Mr. J. D. Thompson, who returned a card of 74+80, and the winner was decided by the best second round.

Other scores were:—
R. Young..... 79+78=153
F. J. de Rome.... 79+83=162
J. W. Franks.... 86+81=167
L. G. S. Dodwell 84+84=168
Col. Matthews... 84+95=169

There were 33 entries, and the above scores are subject to cards being correctly totalled.

Captain's Cup.

In play for the Captain's Cup, Mr. J. D. Thompson qualified with a score of 74-10-84.

head is hurled a shower of derisive epithets by the "gods" in the gallery, this being to the foreigner not the least interesting part of the national sport of Japan. These false starts are mere manoeuvres and these preliminaries may last for as long as a quarter of an hour before the actual struggle commences which takes but thirty seconds or so. If a single part of a wrestler's body, except his feet, touch the ground, he loses. It is a game both of skill and muscle, while weight also plays a considerable part. The capable and clever wrestler does not rely on his own strength alone, but contrives to get such a grip that he turns his opponent's strength on his adversary and forces him, down, generally with a crash, though not only his own strength and weight, but also through that of his adversary, for that really—like *judo*—is the essence of the science of Japanese wrestling. As soon as a clever throw is made, the audience goes wild with enthusiasm and hats, pocket-books, money, fans, rings—even clothes—are flung into the arena to the accompaniment of hoarse guttural cries, all for the victor.

The wrestlers may be distinguished from the usual run of Japanese by their great stature—often six feet—massive girth, by their long tresses and by the fact that they alone of the Japanese to-day still retain the *chonnage*, or top knot. Walking amongst their countrymen these *sumo*—as the Japanese call them—tower head and shoulders above the rest, while they carry themselves with an ease and grace that is in striking contrast to their bulk. Perhaps because opposites attract opposites, they are great favourites of the ladies, especially of the diminutive and fragile geisha girls.

Are Prodigious Eaters.

Wrestling matches in which champions from all over the country participate for the national championship are held twice a year at Ryogoku, one of Tokyo's many districts, where the amphitheatre, a large, circular building, is located. Around the arena are hung life-sized portraits of previous champions. The bouts last for nine days and, by a process of elimination, the contenders for the national championship finally face each other, and it is then that partisan feeling reaches its highest pitch. Not infrequently, wrestlers are carried out maimed for life, often, as happened at the games recently concluded, with a broken spine. In consequence, barely two or three dare challenge the holder.

These wrestlers are prodigious eaters, and often quite a multitude gathers to see them wrestle with chopsticks and savoury bowls of food, while entertaining, dining houses advertise days beforehand that, for such and such a time and place, Champions So-and-So have consented to partake of the entertainment that the Ambient-Glow-of-the-Morning-Sun eating house has arranged for them. Admission: By ticket.

At one of these gourmandizing contests to which your correspondent managed to get himself invited, two champions were pitted against each other, the winner consuming 38 bowls of rice, the equivalent of about 16 pounds of meat and fish, some two gallons of soup and 28 bottles of beer. The Japanese, it is said, to be a splendid subject for scientific research. They do not live long, however, one reason being the prodigious strain to which their digestive organs are put—twelve bowls of rice, with meat and fish in proportion, and several bottles of beer being (so a Japanese friend assures me) quite a normal meal—and because of the nature of their occupation.

U.S. BASEBALL RESULTS.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, August 4. The following are the results of the baseball matches in the National and American Leagues played yesterday:—

National League.			
Brooklyn	1	New York	0
Cincinnati	6	St. Louis	11
Cincinnati	3	St. Louis	6
Boston	5	Philadelphia	11
Boston	1	Philadelphia	4
Chicago	8	Pittsburg	12

American League.			
New York	9	Philadelphia	3
Washington	11	Boston	2
Washington	1	Boston	7
St. Louis	14	Cleveland	6
Detroit	4	Chicago	3

ATHLETICS LOSE TO YANKEES.

CUBS ALSO LOSE GAME TO CINCINNATI.

[UNITED PRESS.]

New York, July 29.—Philadelphia and Brooklyn, leaders in the American and National leagues respectively, both had their percentages whittled down to-day when they dropped one game each.

Losing by a 3 to 12 score to the Yankees at Philadelphia, the Athletics went to a percentage of .660 while the Washington Senators, who did not play to-day, remained at .608. The Athletics suffered from weak batting, making only seven hits while the Yanks got 15. New York's percentage rose to .560.

Playing at Cleveland, the Indians took a 14-7 decision from the Detroit Tigers. Each team made 13 hits and the Tigers committed two errors to Cleveland's one.

The Chicago White Sox beat the St. Louis Browns 6 to 2 at St. Louis. Each team got 11 hits.

The Dodgers saw their percentage come down to .604 when the Boston Braves overcame them to-day by a 4-3 score, but the Cubs, in second spot, lost by an identical score to the Cincinnati Reds at Chicago and the Cubs accordingly, did a corresponding drop to .586. The Reds-Cubs game was errorless and the Reds made 10 hits to Chicago's nine.

At New York, the Giants swamped the tail-enders Phillies 11 to 5. Two Philadelphia errors helped the Giants, who got 11 hits to Philadelphia's 10.

Pittsburg's Pirates, playing on their home diamond, committed three errors but out-hit the Cards and won 6 to 5. St. Louis made only four hits, while the Pittsburgers made a dozen.

The detailed scores for the day follow:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
Clubs.	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	6	11	1
St. Louis	2	11	2
Detroit	7	13	2
Cleveland	14	13	1
New York	12	15	0
Philadelphia	3	7	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
Clubs.	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	5	10	2
New York	11	11	0
Brooklyn	3	8	1
Boston	4	13	2
St. Louis	5	4	1
Pittsburg	6	12	3
Cincinnati	4	10	0
Chicago	3	9	0

Standings.			
AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
Clubs.	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	63	34	.660
Washington	59	38	.608
New York	56	43	.566
Cleveland	52	49	.515
Detroit	47	55	.461
Chicago	41	58	.423
St. Louis	40	59	.404
Boston	35	62	.361

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
Clubs.	Won	Lost	Pct.
Brooklyn	58	38	.604
Chicago	55	41	.569
New York	52	44	.546
St. Louis	48	47	.505
Pittsburg	46	49	.484
Boston	45	51	.469
Cincinnati	44	52	.453
Philadelphia	32	60	.348

SUNDAY GAME IN A PARK.

COUNCILLOR'S CRICKET MATCH.

CITY BY-LAW DEFIED.

Councillor George Hall and his friends recently made a demonstration in Platt Fields, Manchester, in favour of Sunday games. The plan was to play a cricket match in defiance of the parks regulations. As a cricket match the occasion was not a success. The spectacle was rather in the large crowd, for the most part friendly, which gathered. On a modest calculation there must have been 20,000 men, women, and children present.

Mr. Hall's own estimate was nearly twice that number. After the event he contended that his action had been justified. He had conclusively established, he said, that, despite Wednesday's adverse City Council vote and several previous and similar decisions—the people really do desire to play Sunday games in the parks.

No Police Action.

Neither the parks officials nor the police made effectual intervention. It appeared that the normal complement of Platt Fields uniformed parks attendants was present, but they would have been powerless if they had attempted to interrupt the game or remove the players. It was not until play had been abandoned for the day on account of the crowd rushing the pitch that uniformed police appeared, although officers in plain clothes were present earlier.

Mr. Hall and his two teams of cricketers entered Platt Fields from near Platt Church just before three o'clock. People were then pouring in from every entrance and making for that side of the recreation ground where the public cricket pitches are marked out. Mr. Hall made a short speech about the right to play games on Sunday, and asked who objected. About a dozen hands were held up. The crowd was then requested to make clear a space for the pitching of the wickets. Room was given grudgingly. The outer rings of the constantly swelling crowd would not willingly move back.

Sufficient space having been cleared to allow of newspaper pictures being taken, Mr. Hall drove in the stumps with a bat, removed his blazer, and prepared to receive the bowling from a stocky young man in grey flannels. Only Mr. Hall wore regulation cricket clothes, and his were immaculate. Some of his cricketing colleagues continued throughout to wear bowler hats. Some made compromise with tennis shirts over which ordinary trousers were braced.

The Pitch Invaded.

As play was about to begin a zealot of the opposing party rushed in to attempt to break the wicket, but was restrained. A complete over had not been bowled before the ground had closed in again on the pitch. A fairly numerous, distinctly bellicose, and presumably self-appointed bodyguard took a leading part in forcing the spectators back, and the play was resumed, rather more seriously. It continued for probably ten minutes on a very small clearing barren of grass. The umpire in his white coat was very easy-going in his decisions.

Shortly afterwards there came another heavy surge that swept players and their impediment a considerable stage in the direction of the lake; but the mass movement halted again, and a space was again cleared. The cricket improved. One or two boundaries were knocked off. Mr. Hall gave a simple catch, and his successor at the wicket was also out. What was the score at this stage, or how many wickets had been taken and how the umpire could not subsequently inform the *Manchester Guardian* reporter.

It was decided at this stage to abandon the game. The time was then 3.40, and there had been twenty minutes of such play as could be called a demonstration.

Souvenir Hunters.

Mr. Hall was lifted on the shoulders of some of his friends amid much cheering and a little booing. He announced to the crowd that because of the difficulty of keeping the pitch the game would be postponed to a time and place hereafter to be decided. The declaration was well timed. Even as the champion was being held aloft one who had secured the shabby vantage point of a bicycle cross-bar could see, across the crowd, advancing from the Wilmslow Road side, the helmets of half-a-dozen policemen. The cricketers collected their tackle—so much of it as was not seized as souvenirs of a famous occasion—and made as decorous an exit as possible by the gateway nearest Platt Church.

Mr. Hall was carried shoulder high most of the way, looking as insecure and uncomfortable as champions in such circumstances usually do. As the demonstrators were leaving policemen seemed to emerge from the ground in the suddenness of their appearance and in their numbers. Mr. Hall drove off in a motor-car with some cheering to speed him, and the police ordered the great crowd to disperse.

Mr. Hall Satisfied.

"I am satisfied," Mr. Hall said to a *Manchester Guardian* reporter afterwards. "It was a wonderful demonstration and wonderfully good tempered. It shows to the public of Manchester that there is a demand for Sunday games. Of course the game was never intended to be serious cricket, but it sufficed. I was formally requested at the outset by the parks attendants not to start, but I told them not to bother, and said I was sure the people would remain good tempered. I think both the police and parks authorities acted very wisely, and that the whole affair turned out rather nicely."

"But we shall not leave it at that. We must now organise a Sunday Games League, and get together to play tennis, bowls, cricket, and all the lot properly. I shall call a meeting within the next few days." Asked about the possibility of prosecution, Mr. Hall said that so far as he knew no names were taken, but that if summonses resulted he would be obliged to appeal for a defence fund.

Prosecution Possibility.

It is possible that summonses will be issued at an early date against Councillor George Hall and others who took part on Sunday in the cricket match demonstration in favour of Sunday games held at Platt Fields.

At the Town Clerk's department a Press representative was informed that the matter was under consideration, but that no decision had yet been taken. The Press representative was also informed in an interview that it was likely that legal proceedings would be taken, Councillor Hall stating that as soon as they knew upon what lines the Parks Committee intended to proceed steps would be taken to defend the action.

"But I shall not pay any fine," he added. "I will go to prison." He also explained that in the event of those who had been associated with him being summoned a defence fund would be started to give the public an opportunity of showing their appreciation of the protest against the ban.

ROUGH FOOTBALL.

SCENE AT CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.

The semi-finals of the Continental football championship tournament were played at Geneva recently, and resulted in victories for the Hungarian champions, Upjest, by three to none against the Swiss champions, Servette, and for the Czechoslovakian champions, Slavia, by three to one against the Austrian champions, First Vienna.

Whereas, the Hungarian professionals' victory over the courageous Swiss amateurs was quite normal and gained in a correct manner, this cannot be said concerning the Czechoslovakian victory over the Austrian cup winners. The Czechoslovakians on the previous Sunday caused two injured Belgian players to leave the ground, and they incensed the spectators by their methods. They were unable by correct play to resist the fine Austrian combination, and committed innumerable fouls. Unfortunately the British referee, Mr. Patrick, was not severe enough, and although he awarded one penalty kick the chance was missed through the taker kicking too high.

Finally, some spectators behind the Czechoslovakian goal became so furious against the backs that they threw stones at them and injured one, so that he was carried from the ground with a bleeding head. The attitude of the spectators was deplorable and inexcusable, but the blame must go to the Czechs, whose backs and half-backs checked the progress of their adversaries by fouls and made good football impossible. On the contrary, the Czech forwards played correctly, and scored three goals by sudden attacks against insufficiently wary Austrian backs.

The final of the international competition between Hungary and Czechoslovakia ended in a win for the former by three goals to none. The match passed off without incident, and was refereed by Mr. Rous, an Englishman.

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Standings.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Won	Lost	Pct.
Philadelphia	63	34	.660
Washington	59	38	.608
New York	56	43	.566
Cleveland	52	49	.515
Detroit	47	55	.461
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Clubs.	Won	Lost	Pct.
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St. Louis	48	47	.505
Pittsburg	46	49	.484
Boston	45	51	.469
Cincinnati	44	52	.453
Philadelphia	32	60	.348

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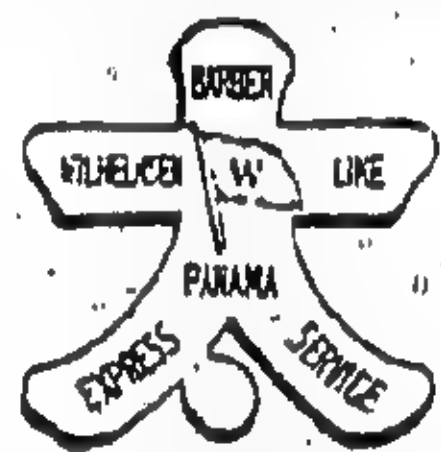
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PRINCE'S GOLF YARNS.

CADDIE AND THE JUDGE.

Speaking at the Lucifer Golfing Society dinner in London last month, the Prince of Wales said: "You all know that I have had a crack at most forms of sport—generally very unsuccessful—but Overseas Empire sportsmen have helped me very much during my long trips round this great Empire during the last ten years."

"We are all agreed that golf is a very fine game. We get older. We have all played more strenuous games, but golf is a game you can go on playing for ever, and I once made so bold as to say that when you are too old to play golf you had better die. (Laughter.)"

"I am delighted that so many golfers—or should I say so many fellows keen on golf—have been able to come here."

The Oath.

The Prince went on to say he had heard that "when one was making a speech about golf it was very important to give a golf story."

"I know some very good golf stories, but I do not think I can tell them all here," said the Prince amid loud laughter.

"With Lord Lonsdale's permission, however, I will tell you these. We have a good many motor accidents in this country. I do not know whether they are due to bad motors or to bad drivers—but anyway a small boy witnessed an accident during a week-end, and was put into the witness box."

"The judge asked him, 'Do you know the nature of an oath?' 'Yes, my lord,' said the boy, 'Don't I caddy for you?' (Laughter.)"

"Then, to illustrate the great concentration necessary in golf, there was a very rare occasion when an enthusiastic golfer arrived home in time for dinner. (Laughter.) He sat down to dinner with his wife and his boy, and his wife said:

"Willie tells me he caddied for you this afternoon."

"Dear me," said the golfer. "I thought I had seen that boy somewhere before."

"Fore!"

"Then there is another which I think is one of the funniest. It is about the golfer and the man who was not a golfer who was very bored as he walked across the course."

"Suddenly there was a shout of 'Fore,' and then there was a hum in the distance, which resolved itself into 'For he was a jolly good fellow.'"

Speaking about other branches of sport, the Prince said there were too many eminent and expert cricketers around for him to say anything about that game, but they were all, very glad to see the men from overseas, and to see the very expert way in which they played the oldest of British games.

"I have," added the Prince, "played polo in my time, though I do not play polo any better than cricket."

C.M.S. KWANGLEE ACROUND.

STRANDED NEAR KIUKIANG.

The China Merchants Shanghai-Canton steamer Kwanglee, which was commandeered recently by the National Government for the transportation of troops, went aground near Kiukiang on July 28 whilst on her way from Hankow to Nanking.

The Kwanglee was on her way from Hankow to Nanking when she ran aground. The depth of the river in this particular place is only 14 ft. where the draught of the Kwanglee is 14 ft. and this apparently was the cause of the trouble.

A report was wireless to the head office in Shanghai asking for the despatch of a smaller vessel to tow the Kwanglee off. The steamer Kiangyung and three tugs went to the scene by the company's Hankow office, but they failed to refloat the Kwanglee which was stuck fast in the mud.

PASSENGERS

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the P. & O. steamer, Mr. H. H. Smith, Mr. J. E. Logan, Miss A. Muriel, Mr. S. I. Niki, Master M. Niki, Rev. J. Dougherty, Miss D. Plechner, Mr. J. Plechner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Powell, Hon. M. Quizon, Miss M. Quizon, Mr. H. T. So, Mrs. J. B. Sweet, Miss A. Sweet, Miss A. Sater, Rev. E. A. Sibley, Mr. J. R. Shaw, Mr. H. Siv, Mrs. H. P. Thompson, Dr. A. Vasquez, Master L. A. Vasquez, Mrs. A. Vasquez, Master D. Vasquez, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Wood.

EASTERN NEWS IN BRIEF.

PARS FROM EVERYWHERE.

Mr. Zensaku Arama, who is flying to Japan from Los Angeles, via Europe, in his plane Tokyo, has already reached London.

A revision of the nationality law which has been proposed to improve the status of the Koreans in Manchuria in extricating them from the trouble of double nationality, has been abandoned as impracticable.

Despatches from Hakodate, in Hokkaido, report fishing trouble again with the Soviet officials. It is said that a number of Japanese vessels on July 27 were ordered to quit netting by a Soviet patrol ship for the reason that they had violated the rules.

Dr. Frank W. Lee, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nanking, and former Minister to Mexico, has been mentioned as a candidate for the post of Chinese member of the International Court of the Hague in place of Dr. Wang Chung Hui, president of the Judicial Yuan.

In view of the fact that the number of foreign labourers in China is increasing, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour has requested the various provincial and city governments to prohibit any more foreign labourers from entering China to protect native labourers.

A banquet was given on at the Villa West Lake in Tientsin by Mr. B. L. Simpson, Commissioner of the Tientsin Customs, last week, in honour of local government officials. The banquet was in appreciation of the assistance Mr. Simpson received at the time of the withdrawal of the old customs staff.

The presentation to the Japanese Students Aviation League of the Italian plane in which Captain Lombardi made the Italy-Japan flight, took place at Tachikawa Aerodrome, Tokyo, last week. The ceremony was attended by high Government officials and members of the Imperial Aviation Society.

Sympathizing with the storm-stricken people of Korea, the Emperor and Empress of Japan have been pleased to bestow three million yen on the Government General of Korea as a relief fund. Imperial Chamberlain Umeda was dispatched to Korea to send the imperial message to the sufferers.

An interesting comment on Chinese eggs has been made lately in the columns of the *Daily Express* by a Chinese, Mr. Ching Wo. He says that one of their correspondents, who states that English eggs are the best hits the nail on the head. Chinese chickens are village scavengers, and in the garlic season the eggs are quite uneatable. He sent this comment all the way from Foochow.

Last week, says the *Shunpao*, 36 of the 500 odd beggars, who had been rounded up in the past and sent to the Unemployed Benevolent Institution to learn some useful trades so that they could earn a living in future, received prizes from the institution and were permitted to leave because they had been found diligent during their stay at the institution. This institution was established last year by local Chinese philanthropists.

In compliance with a recent decision of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Central Political Council, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is understood to have dispatched a plenipotentiary delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference at Moscow, instructing that the C.E.B. question be first taken up at the formal negotiations, and that no other Sino-Soviet problems be discussed until a settlement of this issue has been reached.

As the national construction programme for the development of electrical and mining enterprises prepared by the National Reconstruction Commission may affect the projects of the various Ministries, it is reported that the Executive Yuan has issued a special order to the Ministries of Railways, Communications, Industry, Agriculture and Mining, and Interior requesting that all administration projects should be jointly examined so as to avoid duplication or conflict over any plans.

M. Jean Knight, who was the French Consul in Bangkok for a few years and incidentally Chargé d'Affaires in 1911, was afterwards Consul at Foochow (1912) and at Hong Kong (1916), and in 1924 was appointed Commercial Attaché for the Far East and Consul-General. In 1928 he was promoted to the post of first Minister of France to Canada. He has now been appointed director of the Commercial and Press service at the Quai d'Orsay, to succeed M. Bergeron, who has been appointed sub-director of the European section.

The Japan Free Trade Society, which was organized some time ago to foster the free trade policy, is shortly going to submit a petition to the Government for holding a tariff reduction conference to be participated by Japan, America, Australia and India.

It is reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking has lodged a second protest with Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, urging that Mr. Lenox Simpson be punished for aiding and abetting the Northern rebels in seizing the Tientsin Customs and in disrupting the unification of the country.

The Commissioner of Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai has ordered Mr. Chang Tse Lien, general manager of the Native Products Emporium, Nanking Road, to re-examine the various goods sold at the emporium as the Commissioner has received a report to the effect that some of the goods are "fake" native products.

In view of the terrible suffering in Italy caused by the recent earthquake, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking has telegraphed to Mr. Chiang Li Fu, Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation at Rome, instructing him to tender on behalf of the National Government and people of China the deep sympathy felt for the Italian Government and people in their dire distress.

The *Sinwanpao* says that, according to a report submitted to the Weichiao-pu by the Chinese Consul-General in San Francisco, Mr. Harold Lloyd, the well-known film star, has addressed a letter to the consul, apologizing for the picture "Welcome Danger" which was recently screened in Shanghai and which caused considerable agitation among the Chinese against Mr. Lloyd.

A Mukden telegram to the Chinese Press says that, without obtaining the permission of Chinese authorities, certain Japanese recently commenced to construct several dams in Liaoyang, Fengtien, which will result in a number of villages being flooded. The people of the district have requested the Manchurian authorities to take up this matter with the Japanese Consul.

The Shanghai District Kuomintang has sent another telegram to the Central Government, requesting the latter to deal severely with the merchants who, it is alleged, recently attempted to smuggle over \$500,000 worth of gold to foreign countries on the str. Empress of Canada. The telegram says the proprietors of seven or eight local gold shops and native banks are concerned.

In protest against the agreement reached among the N.Y.K., O.S.K. and the Harada Kisen Kaisha which shipping firms have effected the adoption of gold basis on all freight charges since July 1 owing to the heavy slump of the white metal, Japanese consignors in Taingao started a boycott a few days ago against the shipment of cargo on board the Harada Maru bound for Japan.

Amoy merchants are reported by the *Shunpao* to have started a boycott of foreign ships for reasons unknown. The paper in question says that there are at present 3,000 chests of gold awaiting transportation from Amoy to foreign countries and the merchants of the port have sent a telegram to Shanghai requesting the despatch a ship to the south for gold transportation purposes.

In the death of Mr. Pirosha F. Mama on June 29, another link in the old life of Bangkok was broken. In the days when Dionburi was the principal residential site for fashionable people, Mr. Pirosha established himself there with a large house for fancy goods and provisions, and for a long time used to attract customers from this side of the river too. He had come to Siam in 1871, and after a few years in the timber-business, settled down at Took Mai, where he gathered a large custom, mostly of the aristocratic Siamese. In the beginning of this century he moved to Sao Ching Cha, and it was only during the last seven years that he liquidated his business and retired, owing to failing health. He was well known to old residents for his meekness and gentle nature. He died in his 77th year.

The *British North Borneo Herald* reports that when a Suluk named Moliam was fishing with a net from the bank of the Batu Tiga river, he was suddenly knocked into the river by a blow from the tail of a large crocodile. Moliam's father, who was fishing nearby, rushed to the rescue, but Moliam had already disappeared. The body was recovered later by two men, who state that they first of all found the net Moliam was using; this they recovered with a spear. They then pulled on the net and the body was dragged up. The crocodile was still holding the body in its jaws and only when it was cut loose, and discharged, did it let go. The crocodile was a veritable monster, and was injured as it was being taken to a crocodile pen. Medical evidence showed that five ribs were broken where the crocodile had seized the man by the right side.



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TJILEBOET	K'LONG & AMOT	10th Aug.	12th Aug.	BATAVIA
TJIBADAK	S'HAL & AMOT	17th Aug.	19th Aug.	MANILA, M'BAR & SOERABAYA
TJISALAK	K'LONG & AMOT	24th Aug.	26th Aug.	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STRAITS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	6th Aug.	7th Aug.	AMOT & S'HAL
TJISAROEBA	JAVA/MAKASSAR	10th Aug.	17th Aug.	SWAROW & AMOT
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	20th Aug.	21st Aug.	AMOT & S'HAL

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Money and Markets

GOSSIP FROM THE SHARE MARKET.

PRICES STILL ON THE DECLINE: JULY SETTLEMENT UNEVENTFUL.

FREE ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

[By "KUFAN."]

Gossip often moves the market, but no investor should either buy or sell on market gossip only.

The steady downward tone of the market which has been noticeable lately continued during the week under review. While it cannot be said that there was "little doing" on the market, it can be said that there was little improvement in quotations generally.

The July settlement, heavy though it was, passed off without a hitch, which is extremely gratifying. A few stocks registered a momentary rise on the eve of settlement day, but fell away again immediately the settlement was over. This is explained by the fact that the "shorts" had to cover their position, but, with quotations on the weak side, they had a comparatively easy time.

At the time of writing the general feeling in the market is that there will be a further decline in rates during the next few weeks, and, taken all in all, I must express agreement with this view, as, except in a few cases, the current market quotations, in spite of the recent fall in prices, are still inflated.

The fallacious belief that prices must continue to go up, so long as money is plentiful in the Colony is, I am happy to say, gradually going out of fashion. Investors, and, in a few cases, speculators (not to say manipulators), are picking out stocks that are absolutely "blown," and leaving them seriously alone. This is a healthy sign, and, if I may say so, is a sign of sanity.

HONG KONG BANKS—Only very small business was recorded in this stock during the week. At the close there were a few small buyers in the market offering \$1.515.

UNIONS are wanted at \$4.77. I heard of a big parcel of shares being disposed of locally which was offered from one of the Northern ports. The demand for this stock leads me to think that during the present week we should see higher prices, possibly \$4.40 or \$4.45.

CHINA UNDERWRITERS—There appears to be no inquiry for this stock, which has been quoted for some time at \$2.70.

CHINA FIRES are still wanted at \$4.00.

HONG KONG FIRES are required at \$9.00 but none seem to be offering. Buyers are not offering fancy prices for these shares, although the demand is still strong.

DOUGLASES have improved slightly and there are buyers now offering as much as \$25.50 for shares. Even this rate does not seem to attract sellers. While there is a brisk inquiry at present, I do not anticipate any sustained demand.

STEAMBOATS have recovered their position wonderfully, and during the week there were buyers offering as much as \$25. Towards the close a few shares were offering in the market at this price, and these no doubt will be duly taken up.

STAR FERRIES stood at \$36 during the week, but not much business was put through, although the inquiry for shares was very persistent.

HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARVES—Following the settlement this stock strengthened to \$17.1, but later shares were taken off the market at as high a rate as \$17.2 to \$17.50.

DOCKS—These shares have now returned to the "nominal" column and are quoted at \$39.

HONG KONG HOTELS—A fair business in this stock was registered at \$11.21 but this undoubtedly was caused by a few "shorts" having to cover. Immediately the settlement was over, quotations fell again, and at the close of the week shares were in the market asking \$10.75, with buyers only prepared to pay \$10.50. A further drop in rates is foreseen.

HONG KONG LANDS are very firm, with buyers at \$33.75, and probably more will be paid for shares this week.

HONG KONG REALTIES came to business at \$9.

HUMPHREYS—Sellers are plentiful at \$13.70, but buyers' ideas are quite different. About \$13.35 might be paid.

EWOS appear to be very steady at the moment, and I understand buyers are offering as much as \$11.23 for shares, but no sellers appear to be in the market.

CHINA LIGHTS have once again figured prominently in the week's business. At the opening of the week a fairly large number of shares were taken up for cash at \$30.25 to \$30.50, but the "bulls" apparently could not maintain their position, with the result that prices dropped steadily. At the close of the week the Stock Exchange quoted \$23 buyers, while the Sharebrokers' Association could do no better than stick the shares in the nominal column at \$23.60.

CEMENTS were sold during the week at \$18.30, but buyers were only offering \$17.00 at the close.

CHINA PROVIDENTS were on the easy side, and could be had at \$5.33.

HONG KONG ELECTRICS are very steady, with buyers at \$7.8. During the week as much as \$7.25 was paid for shares.

HONG KONG TRAMS—There has been some inquiry for Trams, but in sympathy with the general decline in rates they have dropped to \$19.50, and at this rate all inquiries can be met.

DAIRY FARMS have buyers at \$23.13.

HONG KONG ROPES—These shares have eased off somewhat, and at the close there were sellers of cash shares at \$11.

HONG KONG AMUSEMENTS changed hands at \$26.75 and buyers are offering half a point less for cash shares.

REPLIES TO READERS.

Every week in this column "Kufan" replies to correspondents who may have questions to put regarding the prospects of any stock quoted in Hong Kong, Shanghai or Singapore. Questions regarding principles, practice, and custom can also be dealt with.

Correspondents are asked to fill up the coupon appearing elsewhere and address their queries to "Kufan," care of the Editor of this paper. It is desirable that a *nom de plume* be also included, in order that readers can readily identify the answers intended for them.

Every effort will be made to give as full and detailed a reply as possible, but no responsibility whatever is admitted by the writer in so doing.

Those who have written for information last week will find answers to their queries below:

ELLWOOD—1 and 2.—Regret cannot answer your questions off-hand, but have communicated with Shanghai and will reply in due course—probably next week. Your *nom-de-plume* will be used again. 3.—You are quite right in your attitude; moreover, the local market is not going to be very remunerative to investors coming in at the present moment.

SURE—1.—All depends upon how much money you have for the purpose. If it is a small sum, I recommend you to stay out for the time being. If, on the other hand, you can afford large sums, try Lands or Electrics. 2.—I do not recommend either. 3.—The Telephone Company.

SHILLING WORTH ONLY 14.

SILVER REACHES NEW LOW RECORD.

The bullion value of the shilling is now only 14, says a London paper, but people who hope to purchase them at this price will be disappointed. Coins of the realm have a token value, and shillings spent in the summer sales will secure as great bargains as they did last year. There is a simple explanation. Silver, which has fallen to the lowest price ever known, was 11-10d. per ounce. (Continued at foot of next column.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEAKNESS IN RAILWAY STOCKS.

BELIEF IN A TECHNICAL SETBACK.

[UNITED PRESS.]

New York, July 29.—Weakness in the rail stocks on the New York Stock Exchange to-day brought declines in the other groups, says the daily review of the Dow Jones Financial News Agency.

The rail average on 90 selected issues declined 1.39, to 132.49. Several leading rails, supplemented by other leading pivotal stocks, declined with U.S. Steel which closed off one point to 167.

New York Central was down 1 1/4 to 164 at the close. Pennsylvania was off 1/2 to 76. Erie was off 1/2 to 41 1/2. Union Pacific slumped eight points to 213. Canadian Pacific was one of the few gainers, closing up a quarter to 156 1/2. Rock Island was off 1/2 to 102. B. & O. was up an eighth to 102 1/2.

Holdings Unloaded.

Many traders unloaded their holdings on the theory that a technical setback is due. Sales for the day amounted to a total of 1,949,550 shares.

The oil group was weak despite reports of continued curtailment of production, with Standard Oil of New Jersey off 1/2 to 73 1/2. Texas Corp. off half a point to 32 1/2. Continental Oil off an eighth to 21 1/2 and Phillips Petroleum off 1/2 to 33 1/2.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was off 2 1/2 to 238.40. Bethlehem Steel was off 1/2 to 33 1/2. American Rolling Mill was off 1/2 to 34 1/2. American Can was off 1/2 to 132 1/2. Du Pont was up 1/2 to 117 and Eastman Kodak was up a point to 211.

Amusement Stocks Steady.

The amusement stocks were steady, with Warner Bros. Pictures up half a point to 36 1/2. Fox Film "A" off 1/2 to 47 1/2 and Paramount-Public Corp. was off 1/2 to 60 1/2.

The Dow Jones average for 20 utilities was up 1/2 to 88.80. American Tel. & Tel. was off 1/2 to 216 at the close, but International Tel. & Tel. was up an eighth to 47 1/2. Radio Corp. was off 1/2 to 44 1/2. Consolidated Gas was off an eighth to 112 1/2 and Columbia Gas was off 1/2 to 63.

Call money remained at two per cent.

QUOTATIONS.

New York, July 30.

Market irregular.

Business done, 1,549,580 shares.

July 29 29

Adams Express ... 27 1/2

American Can ... 134 1/2

American & Foreign Power ... 75 1/2

American Rolling Mill ... 69 1/2

American Smelting ... 69 1/2

American Tel. & Tel. ... 216 1/2

American Tobacco ... 24 1/2

American Waterworks ... 51 1/2

Armstrong ... 38 1/2

Baltimore & Ohio ... 100 1/2

Bethlehem Steel ... 33 1/2

Borg Warner ... 30 1/2

Calumet & Hecla ... 18 1/2

Canadian Pacific Railway ... 100 1/2

Chicago Rock Island ... 107 1/2

Chrysler ... 81 1/2

Cities Service Common ... 29 1/2

Columbia Gas & Electric ... 66 1/2

Columbia Graphophone ... 19 1/2

Commonwealth & Southern ... 14 1/2

Commonwealth & S. W. ... 14 1/2

Consolidated Gas of N. Y. ... 112 1/2

Continental Oil ... 21 1/2

Corn Products ... 77 1/2

Curtis Wright, Common ... 112 1/2

Du Pont de Nemours ... 210 1/2

Eastman Kodak ... 211 1/2

Electric Bond & Share ... 42 1/2

Electric Railway ... 48 1/2

Fox Film "A" ... 47 1/2

General Electric ... 42 1/2

General Foods ... 54 1/2

General Motors ... 47 1/2

General Railway Signal ... 42 1/2

Gold Dust ... 27 1/2

Goodrich Rubber ... 27 1/2

Goodyear Tire & Rubber ... 25 1/2

Granby ... 25 1/2

Great Northern ... 25 1/2

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.

Banks

H.K. Banks ... \$1.515

Do. (London) ... \$1.04

Chartered Banks ... \$1.22

Mercantile Bks. "A" ... \$1.13

Do. "C" ... \$1.13

Bank of East Asia ... \$1.13

Insurances

Canton Insurances ... \$9.40

Underwriters ... \$2.70

North China ... \$1.60

Union Insurances ... \$4.37

Yangtze Insurances ... \$6.00

China Fires ... \$4.00

H.K. Fires ... \$3.50

Shipping

Douglases ... \$35 1/2

Steamboats ... \$43

Indos (pref.) ... \$40

Do. (pref.) ... \$38 1/2

Shanghai ... \$32

Water-boats ... \$32

Mining

Bonquets ... \$5 1/2

Kailans ... \$14.40

Langkate (comb.) ... \$7.40

Do. (single) ... \$1.1

Explorations ... \$6

Shanghai Loans ... \$23

Raubs ... \$21

Tromch Mines ... \$21

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.

H.K. & K. Wharves ... \$17 1/2

Providents ... \$3.35

H.K. Docks ... \$1.15

Shanghai Docks ... \$1.15

New Engineering ... \$1.15

Hongkew ... \$1.15

Lands, Hotels, and Buildings

H.K. & S. Hotels ... \$6.00

H.K. Lands ... \$3.35

Shanghai Lands ... \$3.35

H.K. Realities ... \$15.40

Humphreys ... \$15.75

Chinese Estates ... \$15.75

Cotton Mills

Ewos ... \$11.30

Shai Cottons ... \$1.77

Zueng Sings ... \$1.77

Public Utilities

Tramways ... \$19.50

Peak Tram (old) ... \$12 1/2

Do. (new) ... \$4

Star Ferry ... \$35

C. Lights (old) ... \$25 1/2

Do. (new) ... \$25 1/2

H.K. Electric ... \$78

Macao de ... \$32

Sandakan Lights ... \$32

Telephones (fully pd.) ... \$32

Do. (part pd.) ... \$32

China Buses ... \$32

Traction ... \$32

Do. (pref.) ... \$32

Industrials

Caldbeck (ord.) ... \$22.25

Macgregors (pref.) ... \$22.25

Canton Ice ... \$18.30

Coments (comb.) ... \$13

Do. (old) ... \$5 1/2

Do. (new) ... \$5 1/2

Ropes ... \$31 1/2

China Sugars ... \$29

Malaban Sugars ... \$29

United Asbestos ... \$29

Miscellaneous

Dairy Farms ... \$23 1/2

Dor A. Wings ... \$23

Amusements ... \$23

Chin. Entertainment ... \$1.90

Constructions ... \$1.90

Lane Crawfords ... \$1.90

Macintoshes ... \$1.90

Nanyang Tobacco ... \$1.90

Sinceres (old) ... \$1.90

Do. (new) ... \$1.90

Watsons ... \$1.90

Wm. Powell ... \$1.90

B. Ind. & B. Bonds ... \$1.90

H.K. Govt. Loans ... \$1.90

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China proper, excluding Sinkiang, Mongolia and Tibet ... 14 cents for the first oz. and 9 cents for each additional oz. or part of an oz.

Foreign Countries generally ... The special rate of 2 cents per 4 ozs. on newspapers published in the Colony and addressed to Hong Kong, United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, China and Macao has been abolished and the rate of 2 cents per 4 ozs. substituted therefor.

Circulars for addresses in the Colony or Wei Hai Wei, which are posted in batches of not less than ten of

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ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Aug. 24.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Sept. 7.

AMOI.

Chenan, B. & S., Aug. 5.
Haiyang, Douglas, Aug. 5.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 6.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 8.
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 10.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 12.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Aug. 17.
Hingchow, B. & S., Aug. 22.

ANTWERP.

Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 5.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Ritano Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 18.
Changta, B. & S., Aug. 22.
Tanda, E. & A., Sept. 5.

BALTIC PORTS.

Asia, Manners, Sept. 5.

BALTIMORE.

City of Delhi, Bank, Aug. 7.
Rhexnor, B.F., Aug. 22.
Irisbank, Bank, Aug. 24.

BANGKOK.

Kiangsu, B. & S., Aug. 10.

BARCELONA.

Doric Star, Dodwell's, Aug. 8.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 14.
Sauerland, Jeeben, Sept. 13.

BELOWAN-DELL.

Cremor, J.C.J.L., Aug. 14.

BOMBAY.

Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Rajputana, P. & O., Aug. 18.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 19.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 13.

BOSTON.

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 5.
City of Delhi, Bank, Aug. 7.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Aug. 10.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, Aug. 18.
Rhexnor, B.F., Aug. 22.
Irisbank, Bank, Aug. 24.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Aug. 24.
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Siamese Prince, Furness, Aug. 26.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Sept. 7.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Sept. 11.

BREMEN.

Witram, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Main, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Lahn, Melchers, Sept. 12.

BRINDISI.

Moncalieri, Dodwell's, Aug. 8.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Sept. 8.

CALCUTTA.

Kumsang, Jardine's, Aug. 6.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 15.
Suisang, Jardine's, Aug. 15.
Tilawa, B.I., Aug. 16.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 23.
Talamba, B.I., Sept. 2.
Shirala, B.I., Sept. 11.

CASABLANCA.

Philoctetes, B.F., Aug. 19.

CEBU.

Rhexnor, B.F., Aug. 22.

CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 10.
Hingchow, B. & S., Aug. 22.

COLOMBO.

Aeneas, B.F., Aug. 5.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 8.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Aug. 12.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 14.
Rajputana, P. & O., Aug. 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 19.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Aug. 24.
Angers, M.M., Aug. 28.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 28.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Sarpedon, B.F., Sept. 3.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Sept. 7.

COPENHAGEN.

Asia, Manners, Sept. 5.

DALNY.

Chenan, B. & S., Aug. 5.
Yingchow, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 23.

DUTCH PORTS.

Aeneas, B.F., Aug. 5.
Doric Star, Dodwell's, Aug. 8.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 8.
City of Madras, Bank, Aug. 9.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Witram, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Philoctetes, B.F., Aug. 19.
Main, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 28.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Sarpedon, B.F., Sept. 3.
Rameses, Jeeben, Sept. 4.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 5.
Lahn, Melchers, Sept. 11.
City of Lille, Bank, Sept. 13.
Sauerland, Jeeben, Sept. 13.

FOOCHOW.

Chenan, B. & S., Aug. 5.
Haiyang, Douglas, Aug. 5.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 6.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 8.
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 10.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 12.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Aug. 17.
Hingchow, B. & S., Aug. 22.

GENOA.

Moncalieri, Dodwell's, Aug. 8.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 14.
Duisburg, Jeeben, Aug. 19.
Dardanus, B.F., Aug. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Aug. 24.
Rameses, Jeeben, Sept. 4.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Sept. 7.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Sept. 8.
Sauerland, Jeeben, Sept. 13.

HAMBURG.

Doric Star, Dodwell's, Aug. 8.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 8.
City of Madras, Bank, Aug. 9.
Witram, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Duisburg, Jeeben, Aug. 19.
Dardanus, B.F., Aug. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Aug. 24.
Rameses, Jeeben, Sept. 4.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Sept. 7.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Sept. 8.
Sauerland, Jeeben, Sept. 13.

HAIKOW.

Chenan, B. & S., Aug. 5.
Yingchow, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 23.

HAMBURG.

Doric Star, Dodwell's, Aug. 8.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 8.
City of Madras, Bank, Aug. 9.
Witram, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Duisburg, Jeeben, Aug. 19.
Dardanus, B.F., Aug. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Aug. 24.
Rameses, Jeeben, Sept. 4.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Sept. 7.
Fiume-L, Dodwell's, Sept. 8.
Sauerland, Jeeben, Sept. 13.

MARSEILLES.

Aeneas, B.F., Aug. 5.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Aug. 12.
Witram, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Rajputana, P. & O., Aug. 18.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 19.
Philoctetes, B.F., Aug. 19.
Main, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Aug. 24.
Angers, M.M., Aug. 28.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Sarpedon, B.F., Sept. 3.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Sept. 7.
Lahn, Melchers, Sept. 11.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 13.

NAPLES.

Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Aug. 12.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Aug. 24.
Siamese Prince, Furness, Aug. 28.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Sept. 7.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 5.
City of Delhi, Bank, Aug. 7.
Chinese Prince, Furness, Aug. 10.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, Aug. 18.
Rhexnor, B.F., Aug. 22.
Irisbank, Bank, Aug. 24.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Aug. 24.
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Siamese Prince, Furness, Aug. 28.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Sept. 7.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Sept. 11.

NEWCHANG.

Chenan, B. & S., Aug. 5.
Yingchow, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Nelus, B.F., Sept. 6.

NORTH CHINA PORTS.

Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 23.
Derflinger, Melchers, Aug. 26.

PANAMA.

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 5.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, Aug. 18.
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Cino Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 27.

PENANG.

Aeneas, B.F., Aug. 5.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Aug. 6.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Aug. 10.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Aug. 14.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 15.
Suisang, Jardine's, Aug. 15.
Rajputana, P. & O., Aug. 18.
Carignano, Dodwell's, Aug. 18.
Calchas, B.F., Aug. 17.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Sauerland, Jeeben, Aug. 17.
Sphinx, M.M., Aug. 18.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, Aug. 18.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Aug. 19.
Shirala, B.I., Aug. 19.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Aug. 20.
Tatuta Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Protesilaus, B.F., Aug. 23.
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 27.
Ginyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 27.
Eurypylus, B.F., Aug. 28.
Autolyus, B.F., Aug. 29.
Carnarvonshire, M.M., Aug. 29.
Kashgar, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Berrima, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Hosang, Jardine's, Aug. 31.
General Metzing, M.M., Sept. 1.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Lahn, Melchers, Sept. 6.
Muensterland, Jeeben, Sept. 7.
Glenbeig, Jardine's, Sept. 12.
Malwa, P. & O., Sept. 12.

RABAU.

Bremherhaven, Melchers, Sept. 6.

RANGOON.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 15.

SAIGON.

D'Artagnan, M.M., Aug. 12.
Angers, M.M., Aug. 28.

SANDAKAN.

Hinsang, Jardine's, Aug. 13.
Mansang, Jardine's, Aug. 25.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Aug. 12.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 13.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 17.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, Aug. 18.
Tatuta Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Tokio Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 28.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Sept. 9.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Asia, Manners, Sept. 5.

SEATTLE.

Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Aug. 5.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 5.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Aug. 19.
Protesilaus, B.F., Aug. 23.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Sept. 2.
Teucer, B.F., Sept. 12.

SHANGHAI.

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 5.
Chenan, B. & S., Aug. 5.
Sinkiang, B. & S., Aug. 5.
Szechuen, B. & S., Aug. 5.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 5.
Borda, P. & O., Aug. 8.
Hosang, Jardine's, Aug. 6.
Lyon, B.F., Aug. 6.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Asia, Manners, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Tibadad, J.C.J.L., Aug. 7.
Chengdu, B. & S., Aug. 8.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Tainan, B. & S., Aug. 8.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Aug. 10.
Soochow, B. & S., Aug. 10.
Yingchow, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
Oanfa, B.F., Aug. 12.
Sunning, B. & S., Aug. 12.

SHANGHAI.

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 5.
Chenan, B. & S., Aug. 5.
Sinkiang, B. & S., Aug. 5.
Szechuen, B. & S., Aug. 5.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 5.
Borda, P. & O., Aug. 8.
Hosang, Jardine's, Aug. 6.
Lyon, B.F., Aug. 6.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Asia, Manners, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Tibadad, J.C.J.L., Aug. 7.
Chengdu, B. & S., Aug. 8.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
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Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
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Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
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Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
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Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
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Chengdu, B. & S., Aug. 8.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Tainan, B. & S., Aug. 8.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Aug. 10.
Soochow, B. & S., Aug. 10.
Yingchow, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
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Hosang, Jardine's, Aug. 6.
Lyon, B.F., Aug. 6.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
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Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Tibadad, J.C.J.L., Aug. 7.
Chengdu, B. & S., Aug. 8.
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Hosang, Jardine's, Aug. 6.
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Tibadad, J.C.J.L., Aug. 7.
Chengdu, B. & S., Aug. 8.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Tainan, B. & S., Aug. 8.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Aug. 10.
Soochow, B. & S., Aug. 10.
Yingchow, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
Oanfa, B.F., Aug. 12.
Sunning, B. & S., Aug. 12.

SHANGHAI.

Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 5.
Chenan, B. & S., Aug. 5.
Sinkiang, B. & S., Aug. 5.
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Borda, P. & O., Aug. 8.
Hosang, Jardine's, Aug. 6.
Lyon, B.F., Aug. 6.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
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Tibadad, J.C.J.L., Aug. 7.
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Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
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Soochow, B. & S., Aug. 10.
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Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
Oanfa, B.F., Aug. 12.
Sunning, B. & S., Aug. 12.

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Borda, P. & O., Aug. 8.
Hosang, Jardine's, Aug. 6.
Lyon, B.F., Aug. 6.
Anhalt, Melchers, Aug. 7.
Asia, Manners, Aug. 7.
Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Aug. 7.
Tibadad, J.C.J.L., Aug. 7.
Chengdu, B. & S., Aug. 8.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
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Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Lahn, Melchers, Aug. 9.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Aug. 10.
Soochow, B. & S., Aug. 10.
Yingchow, B. & S., Aug. 11.
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
Oanfa, B.F., Aug. 12.
Sunning, B. & S., Aug. 12.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS. CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

Adrastus due from New York Sept. 6.

Aeneas, due from Shanghai Aug. 8.

Alderamin due from Shanghai Aug. 8.

Alipore due from Europe Aug. 14.

Anhalt, due from Europe Aug. 7.

Antolyus, due from Europe Aug. 29.

Berrima due from Europe Aug. 30.

Bingo Maru due from Japan Aug. 5.

Borda due from Singapore Aug. 6.

Bremherhaven due from Rabaul Sept. 6.

Calchas due from Europe Aug. 17.

Carignano due from Colombo Aug. 18.

Change due from Australia Aug. 12.

City of Athens, due from Europe Aug. 13.

City of Delhi due from Shanghai Aug. 8.

City of Mobile due from New York Sept. 5.

City of Worcester due from New York Aug. 7.

Cremor due from Straits Aug. 5.

Dardanus due from Japan Aug. 21.

Delagoa Maru due from Japan Aug. 13.

Derflinger due from Europe Aug. 26.

Emp. of Asia due from Japan Aug. 11.

Emp. of Japan arrived from Port Said Aug. 2.

Eumaeus due from Europe Sept. 7.

Eurypylus due from Europe Aug. 28.

Ginyo Maru due from U.S.A. Aug. 13.

Haruna Maru due from Shanghai Aug. 8.

Isar due from Europe Sept. 3.

Kamo Maru due from Japan Aug. 18.

Kashgar due from Europe Aug. 23.

Kashima Maru due from Straits Aug. 8.

Kidderpore due from Japan Aug. 19.

Kitano Maru due from Japan Aug. 18.

Kuma Maru due from Japan Aug.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, FOCHOW, SANGHAI, SHANGHAI, SWATOW & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 5th Aug.	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 5th Aug.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 5th Aug.	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 5th Aug.	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENG TU"	On 5th Aug.	5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 10th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, FOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 10th Aug.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 10th Aug.	2 p.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"KIANGSU"	On 10th Aug.	3 p.m.
HONGKOW, PAKHOI & HAIKOW	"TEAN"	On 10th Aug.	10 p.m.
S'HAU, NEWWANG & DALNY	"YINGHONG"	On 11th Aug.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 12th Aug.	2 p.m.
HONGKOW, PAKHOI & HAIKOW	"CHENG TU"	On 12th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, FOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUECHOW"	On 22nd Aug.	Noon

* Loads and sails from Tientsin Dock.

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BRITISH STEAMERS: CHANGE - TAIPING (SUNNERS)

FASTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STEAMERS IN THE SERVICE.

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, BARRER SHOP, SUBROBON AND STEWARD'S CARRIED.

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TAIPING	19th Sept.	22nd Sept.	25th Sept.	12th Oct.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 3, 1930.

AUGUST 4, 1930.

STATION	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Hygrometer	Wind	Cloud	Humidity	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Hygrometer	Wind	Cloud	Humidity
Wladivostok	12 29.90	75.9	73	E	3	b	29.82	73.7	73	E	3	b
Nemuro	11 29.94	76.0	...	SSW	1	...	29.80	73.7	...	SW	1	...
Hakodate	29.88	75.0	...	...	0	...	29.88	73.0	...	W	1	...
Tokio	29.96	76.1	...	SE	1	...	29.96	76.1	...	...	0	...
Kochi	29.92	76.0	...	SE	1	...	29.84	75.0	...	...	0	...
Nagasaki	29.84	75.0	...	SE	1	...	29.82	75.0	...	...	0	...
Kagoshima	29.88	75.0	...	E	1	...	29.75	75.5	...	...	0	...
Oshima	29.78	75.5	...	SE	1	...	29.71	75.5	...	N	1	...
Naha	29.78	75.5	...	NNW	3	...	29.78	75.0	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	29.90	75.5	...	N	1	...	29.90	75.5	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	29.70	75.4	89	SSE	4	b	29.59	75.0	80	SSE	4	b
Chefoo	29.78	75.3	93	SSE	4	b	29.72	75.4	77	SE	4	b
Shanghai	29.84	75.0	88	SSE	4	b	29.78	75.4	78	SE	4	b
Gutalaff	29.81	75.2	82	S	1	b	29.75	75.7	81	SSW	1	b
Wenchow	29.84	75.0	86	S	1	b	29.79	75.6	82	SE	2	b
Fochow	29.79	75.6	86	SE	2	b	29.74	75.4	78	SW	4	b
Amoy	29.73	75.1	82	E	2	c	29.73	75.3	78	...	...	...
Swatow	29.85	75.1	80	E	4	c	29.78	75.3	78	...	...	...
Taichow	29.86	75.4	90	NNW	2	b	29.76	75.0	76	...	...	...
Tainan	29.84	75.7	90	N	2	b	29.74	75.4	76	...	...	...
Kochun	29.82	75.7	90	ENE	2	b	29.74	75.4	77	...	...	...
Pescadore	29.84	75.7	86	ENE	0	b	29.74	75.4	77	...	...	...
Hong Kong	29.81	75.5	85	ESE	3	c	29.71	75.0	78	...	...	...
Gap Rock	29.76	75.5	82	ESE	4	c	29.73	75.4	82	SE	4	c
Macao	29.72	75.4	90	SE	2	c	29.67	75.6	79	SSE	2	c
Hoihow	29.78	75.4	85	SE	3	c	29.72	75.4	78	...	...	...
Pratas Island	29.56	75.0	84	ENE	4	c	29.61	75.0	79	S	4	c
Phulien	29.63	75.7	86	NNW	2	c	29.62	75.2	83	SSW	2	c
Tourane	29.75	75.7	81	SSW	4	c	29.80	75.6	78	WSW	4	c
Cape St. James	29.75	75.7	81	SE	4	c	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basco	29.74	75.5	86	ENE	4	c	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparr	29.71	75.4	80	S	2	c	29.72	75.4	75	SSW	1	c
Tunguegarao	29.72	75.4	84	W	2	c	29.73	75.1	75	N	1	c
Vigan	29.74	75.4	84	SW	2	c	29.71	75.4	75	W	2	b
Manila	29.73	75.1	81	W	4	c	29.73	75.1	81	WSW	6	c
Legaspi	29.73	75.1	81	W	4	c	29.73	75.1	77	N	2	c
Calbayog	29.74	75.4	84	WSW	6	c	29.73	75.1	79	SSW	4	c
Tacolban	29.78	75.3	81	SW	4	c	29.73	75.1	79	SW	4	b
Iloilo	29.75	75.7	81	SW	4	c	29.73	75.1	79	SW	4	b
Cebu	29.75	75.7	81	WSW	4	c	29.73	75.1	81	WSW	2	c
Surigao	29.75	75.7	81	WSW	4	c	29.73	75.1	81	NW	3	c
Shipan	11.00	...	...	NW	1	c	29.74	75.4	...	WSW	4	r
Guam	12.22	29.74	75.4	...	...	...	29.76	75.6	79	WSW	3	c
Yap	11.00	29.76	75.6	...	...	...	29.82	75.7	81	NE	6	c
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.81	75.7	92	57	W	6	b	6	...	...	...

August 4d. 10A. 30m.—Depressions are central over Tongking and to the S.E. of Loochoos. A typhoon may be forming to the east of Luzon. Shanghai warning, 3d. 16h. 20m.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 16° N. Long. 123° E, moving N.W. Recd. 3d. 17h. 50m. Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 62.36 inches, against an average of 53.51 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON AUGUST 5.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... Light, variable winds.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamook ... S.E. winds, moderate; fair.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ... S.E. winds, moderate; fair.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ... S.E. winds, moderate; fair.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, August 4.

Previous Day at 4 p.m.

On Date at 10 a.m.

On Date at 4 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.73 29.75 29.69

Temperature ... 83 83 83

Humidity ... 83 85 82

Wind ... SE E E

Direction ... SE E E

Force ... 0 0 0

Weather ... O O C

Rain ... 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 2:58

Lowest open-air Temperature, 4:19

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning;

M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 5 to 11, 1930.

High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week. Date of Month. Time. Height.

Tues. 5 h. m. 11 11 11

Wed. 6 h. m. 10 10 10

Thur. 7 h. m. 10 10 10

Fri. 8 h. m. 10 10 10

Sat. 9 h. m. 10 10 10

Sun. 10 h. m. 10 10 10

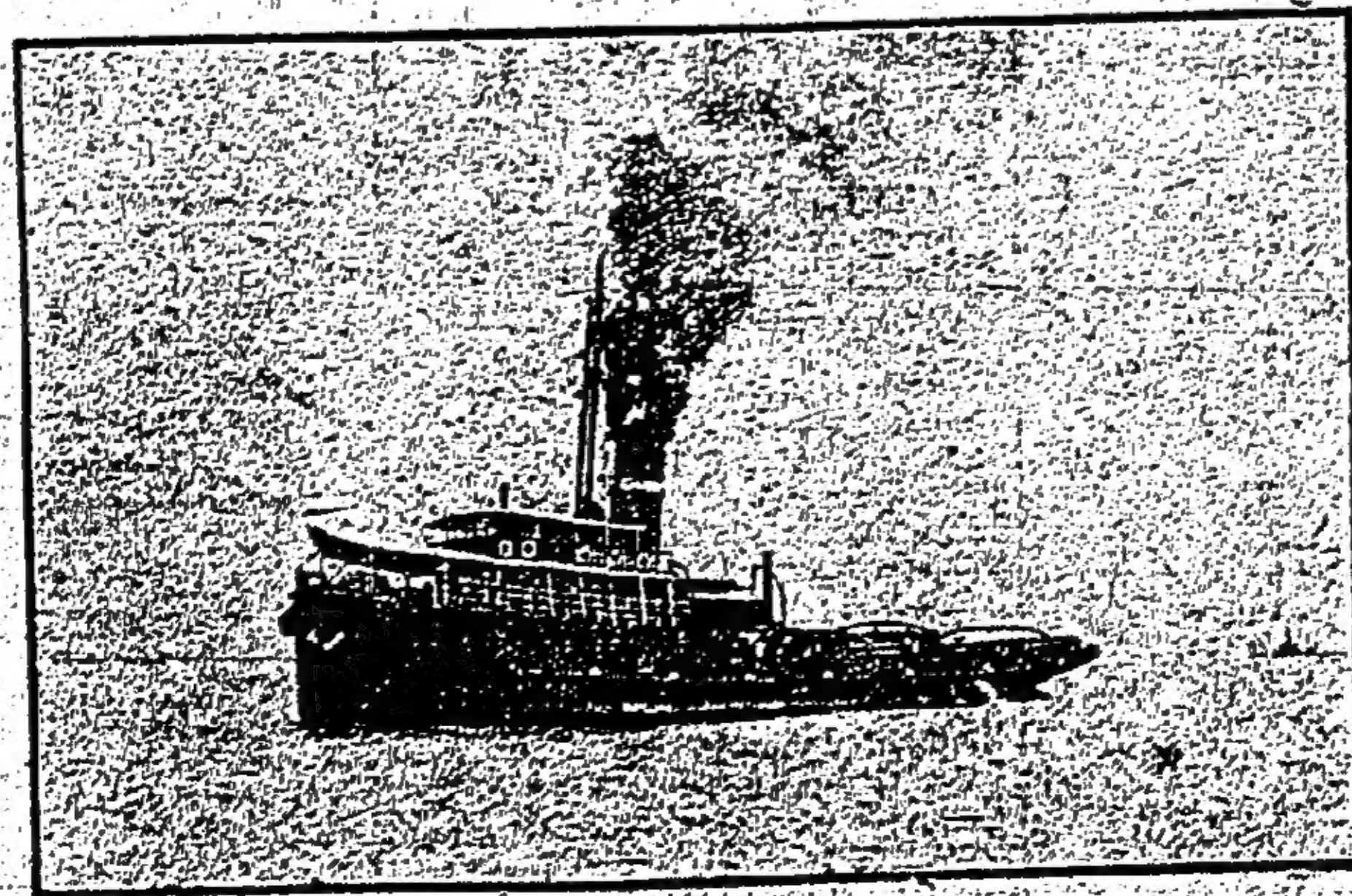
Mon. 11 h. m. 10 10 10

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG" "HANGSANG" "WAISHING" "KWONGSANG"	Wed., 6th Aug., at 10 a.m. Sun., 10th Aug., at 10 a.m. Wed., 13th Aug., at 10 a.m. Sun., 17th Aug., at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG" "SUISANG" "NAMSANG"	Wed., 6th Aug., at 3 p.m. Fri., 15th Aug., at 3 p.m. Sat., 23rd Aug., at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, S'HAU & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Tues., 19th Aug., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG" "HOSANG"	Wed., 6th Aug., at 7 a.m. Sun., 31st Aug., at 7 a.m.
SANDAOKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Wed., 13th Aug., at Noon Mon., 25th Aug., at Noon
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & FOCHOW	"CHIPSING" "CHEONGSHING"	Thurs., 7th Aug., at 7 a.m. Sun., 17th Aug., at 7 a.m.

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Empress of Asia ... Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
Empress of Canada ... Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 11	Sept. 19
Empress of Russia ... Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
Empress of Japan ... Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 17
Empress of Canada ... Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
Empress of Russia ... Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 29
Empress of Japan ... Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 12
Empress of Asia ... Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 27
Empress of Canada ... Dec. 25	Dec. 28	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	Jan. 9
Empress of Russia ... Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 15	Jan. 24
Empress of Japan ... Jan. 23	Jan. 26	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 8
Empress of Asia ... Feb. 10	Feb. 13	Feb. 16	Feb. 18	Feb. 27
Empress of Canada ... Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 14
Empress of Russia ... Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 18	Mar. 20	Mar. 29

HONG KONG-MANILA

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EMP. of ASIA ... Aug. 12	Aug. 14
EMP. of CANADA ... Aug. 27	Aug. 29

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TATSUTA MARU ...	Thursday, 21st August
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports	
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	Tuesday, 5th August
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez	
HARUNA MARU ...	Saturday, 9th August
KAMO MARU ...	Tuesday, 19th August
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports	
KITANO MARU ...	Tuesday, 19th August
ATSUTA MARU ...	Tuesday, 23rd September
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo	
TAMPA MARU ...	Monday, 11th August
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama	
GINYO MARU ...	Wednesday, 27th August
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports	
BINGO MARU ...	Wednesday, 6th August
NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA	
ATAGO MARU ...	Tuesday, 5th August
TOKIWA MARU ...	Sunday, 24th August
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople), Genoa & Marseilles	
DELAGOA MARU ...	Monday, 11th August
CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	
NAGATA MARU ...	Friday, 8th August
BENGAL MARU ...	Friday, 16th August
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	
MALACCA MARU ...	8th August
KASHIMA MARU ...	9th August
KANAGAWA MARU (Moji direct)	Tuesday, 12th August

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LEBARTAGNAN ... 12th Aug.	SPHINX ... 18th Aug.
ANGERS ... 28th Aug.	G. METZINGER ... 1st Sept.
SPHINX ... 16th Sept.	ANDRE LEBON ... 15th Sept.
G. METZINGER ... 30th Sept.	PORTHOS ... 29th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON ... 14th Oct.	CHENONCEAUX ... 12th Oct.
PORTHOS ... 28th Oct.	ATHOS II ... 27th Oct.
CHENONCEAUX ... 11th Nov.	LEBARTAGNAN ... 11th Nov.
ATHOS II ... 25th Nov.	ANGERS ... 25th Nov.

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YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS

IMPORTS 23,500 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
27,000 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

Ship	From	Through	Port
British	Swatow	417	1,970
Swatow	Swatow	351	—
Antung	Amoy	180	25
Hong Peng	Singapore	500	450
Chip Shing	Weihaiwei	1,504	649
Ningpo	Amoy	188	182
Amoy	Swatow	—	1,900
Kueichow	Tientsin	615	809
—	—	4,025	4,835
American	—	—	—
Everett	Sumagui	50	600
Golden Mountain	Shanghai	606	4,267
—	—	656	5,267
Swedish	—	—	—
Ceylon	Shanghai	33	3,883
—	—	33	3,883
Dutch	—	—	—
Tjilwong	Sandakan	1,228	2,016
—	—	1,228	2,016
Belgian	—	—	—
Patagonier	Singapore	3,650	1,690
—	—	3,650	1,690
Italian	—	—	—
Fiume	Hohow	1,500	—
—	—	1,500	—
Japanese	—	—	—
Tetsuzan Maru	Sararundi	25	2,000
Yeyim Maru	Dairen	1,670	2,000
Tone Maru	Tauke	4,000	—
Katsuna Maru	Sakito	3,379	1,686
Menado Maru	Hohow	700	—
—	—	9,774	5,666
Chinese	—	—	—
Sun Kong	Shun Chih	250	—
—	—	1,880	—
Yuen Lee	Swatow	500	—
—	—	2,600	—
Total	—	23,500	27,000

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:—

Ship	Arr	Dep.
British	8	4
American	2	0
Swedish	1	1
Dutch	1	0
Italian	1	0
Portuguese	1	0
Japanese	6	3
Chinese	3	0
Total	23	8

R.M.S. Empress of Asia arrived at Yokohama yesterday left the same day and is due at Hong Kong at noon on August 11.

ARRIVALS.

August 5.

Chenan, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. A. Cook, from Canton, buoy No. B12—B. & S.
Katsura Maru, Japanese str., 3,527 tons, Capt. I. Yamamoto, from Sakito, buoy No. A23—Y.K.K.
Lima, Portuguese str., 1,037 tons, Capt. Jose de Matos, from Hohow, buoy No. C40—Cheong Wing & Co.
Shunko Maru, Japanese str., 5,027 tons, Capt. S. Aoki, from Moji, buoy No. A22—O.S.K.
Tacoma Maru, Japanese str., 6,856 tons, Capt. H. Kanegae, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K.
Tone Maru, Japanese str., 2,518 tons, Capt. S. Hirada, from Moji, buoy No. B11—M.B.E.

August 4.

Antung, British str., 2,107 tons, Capt. G. A. Morse, from Singapore and Amoy, buoy No. A24—B. & S.
Benledi, British str., 5,942 tons, Capt. J. H. Patterson, from London via ports, Kowloon Wharf—Gibb Livingstone & Co.
Chip Shing, British str., 1,180 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Weihaiwei, buoy No. C35—J. M. & Co.
Golden Mountain, American str., 3,128 tons, Capt. H. B. Hansen, from Shanghai, Stonecutters—States & Co.
Haiyang, British str., 1,363 tons, Capt. W. G. Erwin, from Swatow, Douglas Wharf—Douglas S.S. Co.

Hong Peng, British str., 2,325 tons, Capt. H. G. Hay, from Singapore, buoy No. A2—Ho Thong & Co.
Kueichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. D. Williams, from Tientsin, buoy No. C15—B. & S.
Ningpo, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. J. Nishet, from Amoy, buoy No. C14—B. & S.
Patagonier, Belgian str., 3,160 tons, Capt. Bal Laurent, from Singapore—Bank Line.

President McKinley, American str., 8,400 tons, Capt. R. E. Caney, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf—A.M.L.
Shunchih, Chinese str., 1,281 tons, Capt. T. Thorbjornsen, from Saigon, buoy No. C17—Chang Tong Ha.
Tjilwong, Dutch str., 4,609 tons, Capt. A. A. Berkhout, from Sandakan, buoy No. A23—J.C.J.L.

Vogland, German str., 4,900 tons, Capt. Christensen, from Shanghai, buoy No. A1—Jensen & Co.
Yeyim Maru, Japanese str., 1,284 tons, Capt. R. Taketomi, from Dairen, buoy No. B48—M.B.E.
Yuan Lee, Chinese str., 1,681 tons, Capt. A. Krauke, from Swatow, buoy No. B13—Yuen Seng Fat.

CLEARANCES.

August 4.

Chenan, for Amoy.
Chip Shing, for Canton.
Everett, for San Francisco.
Golden Mountain, for Bangkok.
Hong Peng, for Amoy.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kaliyan, for Swatow.
Nitto Maru, for Takao.
Pres. McKinley, for Shanghai.
Shunko Maru, for Singapore.
Shun Lee, for Taichung.
Tacoma Maru, for Osaka.
Tetsuzan Maru, for Canton.
Tjilwong, for Swatow.
Vogland, for Manila.
Wing Wo, for K. C. Waz.
Yokohama Maru, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here on August 5 by the s.s. Korea Maru:—Mr. Richard H. Welles, Mr. Orson Welles, Mrs. B. M. Aschenbrenner, Mrs. Mary M. Coman, Mrs. C. H. Casson, Misses Emma F. and Eva D. Edwards, Mrs. S. M. Grimmesey, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hofferker, Mr. Gensuke Tio, Miss Floss Kenner, Miss G. K. Miller, Mr. William T. Mei, Mr. Lim Lin Qui, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wong, Masters Herbert and Elwood J. Wong, Mr. M. Yamazaki, Rev. Quon Deck Hu, Mr. George Ho, Mr. Charles Chan Ho, Mr. Hong Kai, Mrs. Alice Drury, Miss E. J. Gibbs, Miss Jean McDonald, Miss C. M. McKinnon, Miss L. M. Men-ster, Mrs. E. M. Palmer, Miss L. M. Sylvester, Miss A. G. Stewart, Mrs. Mary Gray, Mrs. Mary E. Jenkins, Mr. T. Shin, and Mr. Seigo Suzuki.

The following passengers arrive here on August 4 by the s.s. Ramesses:—Mr. Johann von Berg, Mr. Hellmuth Sauerbeck, Mr. Joseph Pasquier, Mr. and Mrs. Lim Ching Kung, Mr. Joice Lim, Mr. Gladys Lim, Mr. Lim Ah Chye, Mr. Yok Peng, Mr. H. Bentley Mackenzie, Mr. Joseph C. T. Chan, Mrs. Loo Show Hen, Mr. Chan Wai Sun, Mr. Chan Chow Pan, Mr. Chan Wai Chun, Mr. Ho Tai, and Mr. Gulhumal Narandas.

The following passengers arrived here on August 1 by the s.s. President Jefferson:—For Hong Kong: Mr. H. D. Buchanan, Mr. Kam Yick Choi, Mr. C. Clarabot, Mr. Chan Chuck Him, Mr. H. C. Hsia, Mr. C. J. Hoh, Mr. Wu Sze Hong, Mrs. Elsie W. Head, Mr. Leo Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Sing Kew, Mr. Yung Chi Lap, Misses T. A. and A. Lee, Mrs. Bayard Lyon, Mr. B. Y. Moh, Mr. J. G. Pepper, Mr. D. W. F. D. Paul, Mrs. J. Ros, Mrs. Lee Leong Shee, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Smith, Mr. T. C. Tong, Dr. T. W. Ware, Mr. K. S. Wong, and Mr. J. J. Wu. For Manila: Mrs. Laura Brown, Mrs. Lloyd Cook, Rev. and Mrs. S. S. Feldman, Miss Marian E. Feldman, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Goodell, Miss Charlotte Goodell, Mrs. J. M. Garrett, Miss Rosanna Hillman, Mr. John G. B. Hutchins, Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Kendall, Mr. George Kerr, Mrs. A. K. Lyman, Mrs. A. McDaniel, Miss Margaret Meister, Miss Dorothy Morris, Miss Hazel O. Mann, Mr. William A. Marchant, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Morris, Mrs. E. P. Passalunghi, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Polin, Miss Emilie Shephard, Miss Fortunata Salmorin, Dr. Felix Tegengren, Mrs. J. D. Thompson, Miss Mary Wolcott, Dr. and Mrs. A. P. West, Miss Jeannet West, and Miss R. Zimmerman.

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—
Szechuan (Br.) Shanghai, 99
Haiyang (Br.) Swatow, 98
Hong Peng (Br.) Singapore, 1,060
Anhui (Br.) Swatow, 731
Tjilwong (Dutch) Sandakan, 99
Menado Maru (Japanese) 150
Hohow 150
Shun Chih (Chi.) Saigon, 379
Total 2,627

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, SUMATRA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & SUBSIDIARY PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEBANON, PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT)

Steamship	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
"RAJPUTANA"	16,588	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	18th Aug.	Suez, Colombo, Port of Karachi.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	20th Aug.	Marsa, Port, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"MALWA"	10,946	13th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"ALFORD"	5,373	17th Sept.	Suez, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	27th Sept.	Marsa, Port, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"MALWA"	10,980	11th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	25th Oct.	Marsa, Port, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	8th Nov.	Marsa, Port, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"NAGPORE"	5,323	15th Nov.	Marsa, Port, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"KARMALA"	9,128	22nd Nov.	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,619	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	20th Dec.	Marsa, Port, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"RANCHI"	16,650	1931	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	17th Jan.	Marsa, Port, Hull, B'dm. & A'warp.
"COMORIN"	15,132	31st Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	14th Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	28th Feb.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Mar.	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,619	28th Mar.	do.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Red Sea Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,006	16th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,018	23rd Aug.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	9th Sept.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	11th Sept.	do.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	8,956	5th Sept.	Manila, Thursday Island.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Oct.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"NELLORE"	6,553	31st Oct.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, India, Cebu, Kobe, Yokohama, Tientsin, Hong Kong, or other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hong Kong (about)	Destination
"BORDA"	5,273	6th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe
"ALFORD"	10,000	13th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,946	18th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	19th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	29th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,980	31st Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NAGPORE"	5,323	12th Sept.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Sept.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,954	10th Oct.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,128	19th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	24th Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	27th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,619	7th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RANCHI"	16,650	5th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	1931	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"COMORIN"	15,132	2nd Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	17th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	31st Jan.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Feb.	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,619	28th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	14th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,619	27th Mar.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	10th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"COMORIN"	15,132	24th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	8th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RANCHI"	16,650	22nd May	do.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hong Kong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the carrying steamer.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
P. & O. Building, Commercial Road Central, HONG KONG. Agents.

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